

هكزا من النجيل

The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore  
and The Hague

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,319

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Druze Leader Says Goal of Factions Is New Constitution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
GENEVA — Leaders of divided Lebanon have arrived in Geneva for talks that promise hopes of reconciliation but, if they fail, carry the threat of renewed civil war.

The talks, beginning Monday, are expected to last four to seven days, Johnny Abdo, Lebanon's ambassador to Switzerland, said.

Leftist and Moslem factions will be seeking to revise a national pact

On the plane from Beirut he said that his priority was to secure the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanon. "After liberation then we can talk about demands," he said.

Mr. Jumblatt said that the success of the conference would hinge on the willingness of the Christians to grant "to the majority of the population the concessions necessary to lead to a modern Lebanon."

"If they do not wish to do so, there will be a new war," the Druze leader added.

He also made it clear that the opposition would call for a new election law that would reflect "Lebanese public opinion." Under a system worked out in 1943 and amended over the years, the president is always a Maronite Catholic, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of parliament a Shiite Moslem. Christians also have six seats in the parliament for every five Moslem seats.

Lebanon's Shiite community, the country's poorest but believed to be its largest, will also be represented along with radicals and conservatives among the Sunni Moslem communities.

The outcome of the talks could weigh heavily in decisions in Washington and elsewhere on the future of the four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut.

Nearly 300 U.S. and French members of the force were killed in suicide bombings against their bases on Oct. 23.

In Beirut, two U.S. marines were slightly injured Saturday in the first reported assault against them since the bombing. Spokesmen said they were wounded when a rocket-propelled grenade was fired into their position. Marines fired back with small arms.

## Lillian Carter, 85, Dies in Georgia

The Associated Press  
AMERICUS, Georgia — Lillian Carter, 85, the mother of former President Jimmy Carter, died of cancer Sunday in Americus-Sumter County Hospital, where she had been hospitalized for about a week.

During her son's one-term presidency, from 1977 to 1981, she became known for her outspokenness. At the age of 67, she joined the Peace Corps, serving in a village in India, and she later traveled as an emissary to Africa for Mr. Carter when he was president.

Mrs. Carter was offered her husband's seat in the Georgia Legislature when he died during his first term in 1953, but she declined.



Suspected members of the Grenadian Army are guarded by U.S. marines.

## Kremlin Preparing Soviet Population For a Deterioration in Ties With U.S.

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — The Soviet leadership has begun a broad effort to mobilize the population for an anticipated crisis in its relations with the United States.

Well-informed sources said Communist Party members are being told in closed meetings that there is no chance of reaching an agreement at the Geneva arms talks and that the country and its economy must be prepared to meet all challenges imposed by the situation.

According to participants in the meetings, a Central Committee letter to the party's 18 million members gives a gloomy assessment of East-West relations but publicly stated by President Yuri V. Andropov.

The letter reportedly asserts that Moscow should not expect an improvement in relations with Washington for several years, and the wording suggests that it expects a deterioration of relations during that time. This is seen as an indication that the Russians believe that President Ronald Reagan will run for a second term and win.

The letter is said to emphasize the need for greater internal discipline, vigilance and sacrifice, and it puts particular emphasis on stopping loose talk by citizens who know state secrets.

Some of these themes are beginning to filter out in the Soviet media, which recently have criticized those "who love to prattle about state secrets in planes and buses."

There has been an unusually strong emphasis on the importance of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda recently carried laudatory remarks about the KGB

that have not been heard in public for decades. It quotes a Soviet citizen as thanking "the fighters on the secret front."

A documentary film that premiered on national television Saturday night portrayed the United States as a dangerous "militaristic" power bent on world domination. The 45-minute film, prepared by the Defense Ministry, contrasted shots of U.S. nuclear explosions and various U.S. missiles with scenes of war victims, Soviet war memorials and words of Moscow's peaceful intentions.

A series of public meetings held throughout the country Saturday also emphasized the threat to the Soviet Union posed by the scheduled deployment in December of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and by Mr. Reagan's foreign policy.

## Coup Leaders In Grenada Held By U.S. Forces

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — U.S. Marines captured General Hudson Austin, the fugitive leader of the military council that deposed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and led to the invasion by U.S. marines last week, the state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Corp. said Sunday.

As resistance to the invasion was virtually ended by U.S. military forces, the island's British-appointed governor-general urged that schools, government offices and shops be reopened Monday despite scattered sniper fire.

U.S. Air Force planes were transporting food and other supplies into Grenada for the tired and hungry residents of the tiny tropical island. Electricity and water service was restored.

A casualty report issued by the Defense Department in Washington increased the number of Americans killed in action by 5 to 16. The latest accounting reported 77 wounded and 3 missing.

Extensive U.S. air action continued along with ground "search-and-destroy" patrols. But the U.S. military commander said that "for all intents and purposes, the fighting is over here."

U.S. officials said another plane-load of American evacuees had landed in the United States.

Sir Paul Scoon, the governor-general, addressed the island's 110,000 residents late Saturday on Spice Island Radio, which until recently had been called Radio Free Grenada.

He asked shopkeepers to reopen their stores, teachers and students to attend school and government employees to report to their offices Monday for "business as usual."

However, Sir Paul also asked Grenadians to respect an 8 P.M.-to-5 A.M. curfew. There were reports of looting in the city during the weekend.

Sir Paul, appointed to the largely ceremonial British Commonwealth position of governor-general by Queen Elizabeth II in 1978, was expected to try to set up an interim government until elections could be arranged.

The radio did not say when General Austin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council that assumed power after Prime Minister Bishop was captured.

U.S. marines captured former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard on Saturday. He was a rival of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his attempt to seize power two weeks ago led to a military coup and the killing of Mr. Bishop and three of his ministers.

Mr. Coard, 39, was captured in a house on the outskirts of the capital where he had been hiding with his wife, Phyllis, and two leading Marxist figures in the coup.

The two other officials were the minister of national mobilization, Selwyn Strachan, and Lieutenant Colonel Lionel James, who became the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council that replaced Mr. Bishop's government after his assassination Oct. 19.

According to Mike Stetzel, a marine gunnery sergeant who led the squad that captured Mr. Coard, the former deputy prime minister gave himself up after the marines surrounded his hideout and ordered everyone out.



Bernard Coard

"Coard was the last person to come out of the house," Sergeant Stetzel said. "The one thing I remember he kept saying was, 'I'm not responsible, I'm not responsible.'"

The capture of General Austin and Mr. Coard and his colleagues was the most important political arrests since the U.S. forces landed on the island.

An estimated 5,000 paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division and 500 to 700 marines held the island. About 700 army rangers, who carried the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting, have been returned to the United States, officials said.

Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf 3d, who is in charge of the U.S. occupation forces, said preinvasion intelligence "was not what we would have desired."

The first marine and army rangers to land in Grenada carried photocopies of sketchy tourist maps of Grenada, and one marine platoon leader stopped to ask a reporter whether the Grenadian Army was fighting with or against the Americans.

Meanwhile, the leaders of other Caribbean nations supporting the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Tass Terms Speech 'Simpleminded'

The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union says that President Ronald Reagan has spoken with "simplemindedness" about the invasion of Grenada and that it would not be surprised if he were proclaimed a modern-day Napoleon. It also asserted that he lacked a conscience.

The personal attack Saturday by the official press agency Tass was a commentary on Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday night in which he explained why U.S. marines were in Lebanon and why he ordered the invasion of Grenada.

Tass said Mr. Reagan spoke "with the simplemindedness that is typical of him" in describing events that led up to the invasion of the Caribbean island, where a leftist military junta had seized power. It mocked Mr. Reagan's assertion that U.S. invasion forces secured

the island in a brilliant campaign and rescued grateful American students studying at a medical school there.

"How could it have been different?" Tass said. "For the Pentagon did work very hard in order to seize the tiny island with the help of a whole armada of naval ships, helicopters, planes, artillery and detachments of marines. One should not be surprised if as a result of this 'exploit' Reagan will be proclaimed in the United States a modern Napoleon."

"The great American writer Mark Twain said in his time that he would not want to remain alone with his conscience after spending four years in the post of president of the United States. This does not apply to Mr. Reagan, who has spent a thousand days in his post; he cannot remain alone with something he does not have," Tass said.

In any case, the invasion was a severe blow for the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, increasingly described by European diplomats as short of energy and ideas. Mr. Kohl has been waging the missile battle on the level of public perception of U.S. and Soviet reliability rather than on long-term strategic issues. Grenada, for the Christian Democrats, carries a negative weight comparable to the Reagan administration's talk in 1981 of limited nuclear war in Europe.

In Britain, with its strongly felt Commonwealth ties, the U.S. action was as painful for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as for Mr. Kohl. Although the Conservatives insisted the analogy was a false one, the opposition asked what kind of brake Mrs. Thatcher's supposedly close relationship with President Ronald Reagan would be if he decided on his own to fire cruise missiles soon to be based in Britain.

## European Allies, Forced to Repudiate U.S., Assess Damage of Invasion

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — Overnight last week, every West European who sees the United States as an unreliable, bellicose, immoral ally had found seemingly perfect justification in the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Overnight too, every West European who regards U.S. missiles less as protection than as a threat to his safety considered his arguments as having been bolstered.

Governments defending cruise and Pershing-2 missile deployment, scheduled to start in a few weeks, felt compelled to express disapproval of the U.S. intervention. The West Germans, among others, insisted they were not consulted in advance, a brusque and unsettling precedent. For Britain, where previous discussion had taken place, there was the Reagan administration's disregard of a friend's advice to stay out. When the United Nations Security Council voted to deplore the intervention, its best friends left the United States isolated as it vetoed the measure.

It mattered little that the week brought grief and embarrassment for the Soviet Union, notably three reported defections — a journalist denouncing a "return to Stalinism," the son of Valentin Falin, a key Soviet propagandist, and a general believed to have fled to the United States via Turkey — as well as two expulsions of Soviet diplomats from Belgium for spying.

Those would normally have been headline events, but next to the political damage Washington's main allies believe the invasion has caused them, the Soviet clumsiness was reduced to gnaw-in-a-china shop dimensions.

The extent of the damage to the Atlantic alliance is likely to hinge on how long it takes the Americans to leave Grenada. The more the time and trouble, the simpler the comparisons become between Grenada and Afghanistan. In addition, internal political forces in the three countries that are the main U.S. allies, Britain, France and West Germany, influence the degree of domestic interest in each country in pressing the issue.

Important differences in attitude were apparent.

In France, after the government condemned the invasion, there seemed to be a willingness not to pursue the matter. Outrage, feigned

or real, was rare. Grenada was off the front pages of three of the country's four national newspapers by Friday. France gives priority to its

engagements in Lebanon and Chad. It is privately concerned about growing Cuban influence on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe. And the government is unwilling to encourage people President François Mitterrand re-

fers to as Western Europe's pacifists and neutralists.

The appreciation of pure power politics is much stronger in France than in Britain or West Germany. Michel Debré, who made a career out of anti-Americanism as prime minister and foreign minister under de Gaulle, felt completely at ease last week in saying, "The American president acted according to a justified conception of the world situation. Manifesting the power of the United States is an important element for the Soviet leadership to

contemplate. Therefore it's completely normal that a great power with the means to do so would avoid allowing an additional difficulty at its doorstep."

But in West Germany, the Social Democratic opposition, which is openly fighting deployment of the missiles, was unlikely to let go easily. Willy Brandt, the party chairman, took the Grenada invasion as confirming his contention that the superpowers act essentially alike. He immediately compared Grenada with Afghanistan, a significant

measure of the party's attitude toward the United States and the Soviet Union.

In any case, the invasion was a severe blow for the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, increasingly described by European diplomats as short of energy and ideas. Mr. Kohl has been waging the missile battle on the level of public perception of U.S. and Soviet reliability rather than on long-term strategic issues. Grenada, for the Christian Democrats, carries a negative weight comparable to the Reagan administration's talk in 1981 of limited nuclear war in Europe.

In Britain, with its strongly felt Commonwealth ties, the U.S. action was as painful for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as for Mr. Kohl. Although the Conservatives insisted the analogy was a false one, the opposition asked what kind of brake Mrs. Thatcher's supposedly close relationship with President Ronald Reagan would be if he decided on his own to fire cruise missiles soon to be based in Britain.



Aerial view of the anti-nuclear demonstration in The Hague.

## 500,000 in The Hague Protest NATO Missiles

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service  
THE HAGUE — About 500,000 people turned out Saturday in The Hague for a peaceful rally to protest the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's scheduled deployment of intermediate-range missiles.

A member of the Dutch royal family, Princess Irene, 44, the younger sister of Queen Beatrix, told the rally that she refused to go on living under the shadow of nuclear threat.

By addressing the rally, she broke with the custom that members of the royal family do not speak out on sensitive political issues. She said her views were her own and did not represent the queen's.

"Why should people be forced to live in fear?" she asked. "The weapons we have built have now put us on the edge of the abyss, and we cannot afford one more mistake because that would be the whole world, our Earth, would be destroyed."

Another banner showed marines storming Grenada over the words "Grenada Now. Woensdrecht, Next" Woensdrecht, an air base in the southern Netherlands, will house 48 U.S. cruise missiles if the Dutch government agrees next

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## Quake Kills at Least 430 In Villages in Turkey

ANKARA — An earthquake devastated a wide area of northern Turkey near the city of Erzurum Sunday, killing at least 430 persons and flattening buildings in dozens of remote villages in one of the country's poorest regions.

The Kandilli observatory in Istanbul said the earthquake measured more than 6 on the Richter scale. It was one of the strongest in the tremor-prone region for years.

The earthquake struck just after 7 A.M. when many people were still asleep.

The local army commander in Erzurum said Sunday afternoon that 430 bodies had been recovered from destroyed buildings in four districts. There was no accurate figure for the number of injured.

In an earlier report from Erzurum, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency put the number of dead at 477. Local officials expected the toll to rise.

First aid teams, army rescue squads and local people rushed to stricken villages to help pull trapped victims from demolished houses. Officials said they were hampered by landslides set off by the earthquake.

Official reports said the worst-hit areas were the districts of Pazinler, Horasan, Narman and Sarikamis. All lie between Erzurum



Italo Luder, the Peronist candidate, addressing his last campaign rally in Buenos Aires.

## Argentina Has First Election Since '73

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service  
BUENOS AIRES — Argentines were voting Sunday in national elections that will end nearly eight years of military rule.

Almost 18 million of the nation's 28 million people were eligible to vote in the first elections here in a decade. They were voting for a president, a congress and provincial and municipal officials.

The presidential campaign was largely a contest between the left-of-center candidates of the two main parties: Italo Luder, a former senator who represents the Peronist party, and Raúl Alfonsín, a former congressman of the middle-class Radical Party. Polls project that each will get roughly 40 percent of the vote.

Most of the other eight candidates have indicated that, if the outcome is close, they will withhold

their support from either candidate to bargain in an electoral college scheduled for Nov. 30, or even until the new Congress meets in mid-December.

Meanwhile, the highly unpopular military, demoralized by the economic crisis and by its defeat in the war with Britain over the Falkland Islands last year, is likely to move up the date of the new government's inauguration from Jan. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Monday

William  
Satire on  
Language



## U.S. Military Reduces Estimate of Cubans on Grenada to About 750

By Fred Hiatt  
and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials have disclosed that they have reduced their estimate of the number of Cubans in Grenada from 1,100 to between 700 and 750, meaning that now the invasion force there is contending with only "snipers and stragglers."

Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, commander-in-chief of the U.S. force in Grenada, said Friday that several hundred Cubans had escaped into the hills and could cause problems for U.S. troops in the coming weeks.

The new, lower estimate, which conforms to the number of Cubans that Havana has consistently claimed were in Grenada, means that most of the Cuban opposition has been accounted for, since at least 638 were captured and officials have said dozens were killed.

Administration officials had used the larger number as evidence of Havana's intention to occupy Grenada and turn it into what President Ronald Reagan called a "military bastion." Without retreating from their broad assessment of Cuban intentions, Pentagon officials said Saturday that a closer reading of captured documents had caused them to change their estimate.

They said they could not predict what effect the new estimate would have on the length of stay of the U.S. Army, which they continued to say would be "as short as possible."

However, administration officials said they believed that Cuban soldiers still were manning anti-aircraft guns and other "defensive positions" on the island of Carriacou, a Grenadian possession less than 20 miles (32 kilometers) north in the eastern Caribbean Sea. The officials declined to say whether U.S. forces planned military action in Carriacou, which has a population of about 6,000.

Earlier in the day, the Cuban ambassador to Barbados said that 784 Cubans were on Grenada, 22 of them military advisers. He said reports that Cubans are still fighting U.S. forces there were "absurd."

The U.S. Agency for International Development began airlifting food and other supplies to Grenada on Friday because of shortages that have developed since the invasion, administration officials said.

A senior official who asked not to be identified said the supplies were intended primarily for hundreds of civilians who have been forced from their homes by the fighting.

### Marine Replacement

B. Drummond Ayres Jr. of the New York Times reported from Washington: Defense Department officials said Saturday that most of the

1,200 U.S. marines in the invasion force had been replaced and would head for Lebanon in the "next few days" to relieve the Marine force stationed there.

Marines made up the major part of the Grenada invasion force in the early hours of the operation. But as soon as initial objectives had been achieved, 5,000 army paratroopers from the 82d Airborne Division began moving in to relieve them. Most of the 700 army rangers who participated in the initial assault also have been relieved, the Pentagon officials reported.

The officials said the relief action by the 82d's paratroopers not only would free the marines for deployment in Lebanon but would also give one of the army's premier units combat experience. The relief of the rangers was necessary, they added, because rangers are too lightly equipped for sustained combat.

The marines, members of the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit, operate from a fleet of five support ships. In all, there are 1,800 marines on the ships, 1,200 of whom went ashore in the invasion. According to Pentagon officials, the fleet was at sea and headed across the North Atlantic toward Lebanon when it was diverted to take part in the Grenada invasion.

"Now they're about to resume their journey," a Defense Department spokesman said Saturday. "They'll leave in the next few days and should arrive there in about two weeks."

The marines currently in Lebanon are members of the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit, which is part of the multinational peacekeeping force.

Their relief by the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit was scheduled well before that incident, however, and, despite the diversion by the 22d to Grenada, it apparently will take place just about as scheduled. Marine Corps plans call for relief of units assigned to Lebanon every six months.

In another development, navy officials reported that a Cuban ship that was asked to leave St. George's harbor when the invasion began was still anchored 12 miles off the island.

"We're not sure what it's doing there," one official said. "She left when requested. But she dropped anchor the minute she reached international waters, and there's not much we can do about that. She could be serving as a radio relay station, though there's not much Cuban radio traffic left."

### Kidnap Victim Freed in Italy

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — Kidnappers freed on Friday Sara Niccoli, 17, the daughter of a wealthy textile company owner, police said. She was kidnapped in July.



Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf 3d, invasion force commander on Grenada, points to Marine positions at Point Salinas.

## U.S. Soldiers Capture Leader of Grenada Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S.-led invasion gathered in Barbados during the weekend to discuss the future of Grenada.

The number of Grenadian and Cuban casualties has not been determined, but the International Committee of the Red Cross said it was sending a Swiss plane to Grenada from Geneva on Sunday to begin evacuating Cuban casualties.

Admiral Metcalf said the casualty toll among "enemy combatants" had risen to 69 dead and 56 wounded.

He said he was unable to break down the number of dead, which rose from 36 Friday, between Cubans and Grenadians. He also said that the number of enemy casualties was bound to climb once a systematic survey was conducted of all who had died in the fighting.

"I know the figure will be higher when we get a final count," the admiral said. "Why, just this morning we found a field near here full of bodies."

To counter continued, if scattered, resistance, U.S. C-130 Spectre gunships were in action in the air east of the airport for the fifth consecutive day. They circled continuously over the densely vegetated hills beyond the U.S. forces perimeter and fired at the ground with rapid-fire 20mm cannons.

At the same time, four carrier-based A7 Corsair fighter bombers swooped in and around the same hills for more than an hour in support of Ranger "search and destroy" squads.

(WP, AP)

### New Peacekeepers Sought

Efforts were under way in London to form a Commonwealth peacekeeping force, possibly with British participation, to police Grenada once U.S. troops withdraw and to oversee the country's return to democracy, The Associated Press reported.

Spokesmen for the 48-nation Commonwealth and its former colonies declined to give details of proposals being drawn up by the organization's secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, asked about a Commonwealth force during a telephone call in program on the British Broadcasting Corp., said:

"This is being talked about. But I think it's important that all pockets of resistance are cleared up by the United States before any Commonwealth force goes in."

### Turkish Consulate Bombed

The Associated Press

STUTTGART — A bomb exploded before dawn Sunday at the Turkish consulate here, causing about 2,000 Deutsche marks (\$800) in damages but injuring no one, police said. Police said they had no suspects.

## U.S. Senate Votes to End Restrictions on Press; Grenada Visit Proposed

By Eleanor Randolph

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Declaring "a free press an essential feature of our democratic system," the Senate voted 53-18 Saturday to end restrictions imposed by the Reagan administration on news coverage of the war in Grenada.

Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia and the minority leader, said he would propose on Monday a bipartisan fact-finding commission to visit Grenada to determine "firsthand" why U.S. intelligence underestimated Cuban strength and why the administration ordered a news blackout of the invasion. Senator Byrd had the tentative backing of the majority leader, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican.

Senator Byrd complained that the president, "not unlike his predecessors," has failed to keep Congress informed about Grenada and "treated us like lackeys" when it came to sharing information about the invasion.

"I think we are getting censored news, a little morsel at a time," he added. "We were not getting all the facts in the beginning, and we're not getting all the facts now."

The amendment to end restrictions on news coverage in Grenada, offered by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, would mean that government officials could not limit press tours of the island to pools of several dozen journalists ferried in daily from Barbados 150 miles (about 240 kilometers) away.

The measure, which must be approved by the House and President Ronald Reagan, also called on the government to cease "unreasonably limiting the number or representation of the press" on Grenada.

and "unreasonably limiting freedom of unsupervised movement of the press in Grenada."

Pentagon officials have defended the news blackout during the invasion because of the need for surprise and have said that later coverage of the fighting should be limited to protect the journalists.

Although Senator Riegle's amendment drew support from 23 Republicans, including Senator Baker, the action caught some senators off guard. It brought harsh criticism from Senator John G. Tower, a Texas Republican and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who had been out of the chamber when the amendment suddenly came to the Senate floor for debate.

"It appears to be innocent, but we don't know that," Senator Tower said.

Senator Tower said he was particularly upset with the part that allowed the press to have access to "sources of its choice" rather than relying on reports from the Department of Defense or Pentagon officials describing the action.

"Who is going to say when you say 'press' that it would not be some [foreign press] that is hostile to the U.S. and could gather intelligence that would put our people at risk?" he asked. "It's easy to yield to the pressure of the press; it's hardly an act of courage to immediately defer to their real or imagined needs."

Mr. Riegle, replied, "Who's to make the choice who the press is going to talk to? The Defense Department? That's not what the First Amendment said."

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, said that the invasion has been widely supported in his state, which is 90 miles away from Cuba and is home to many Cuban refugees.

## Argentina Holds Elections For First Time in a Decade

(Continued from Page 1)

30 to late December, officials said. Whoever wins the election will inherit a deeply troubled economy. Inflation has been running at an annual rate of 1,000 percent recently, and foreign banks have cut off most new loans because of disputes over a \$40-billion foreign debt.

The current president, General Reynaldo Bignone, ended a nine-year state of siege on Saturday, a day after the election campaign ended with the huge rallies that have been a hallmark of Argentine politics.

At least one million cheering people flocked to the Ninth of July Avenue here, a broad boulevard of 16 traffic lanes and grassy strips, to hear Mr. Luder speak Friday night from a platform in front of an obelisk.

Mr. Alfonsín had attracted almost as many to the same spot two days before. On Friday night, 400,000 people turned out to cheer him in the provincial city of Rosario, 150 miles (241 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires.

The two candidates' platforms are similar. Both have called for renegotiation of the foreign debt and the prosecution of military personnel for the disappearance of more than 6,000 Argentines during the anti-terrorist campaign of the 1970s.

They are divided mostly by style. Mr. Luder is the more measured of the two, but he represents a party, the Peronists, that is trying to overcome a history of authoritarianism.

The two candidates avoided criticizing each other directly throughout the campaign. But in the closing days, each increasingly attacked the other's party.

Mr. Luder had been campaigning on a theme of broad unity, in what his aides said was an effort to attract middle-class voters. But shedding the coat and tie he normally wears, and his usual stiff manner, the former president of the Senate sought at the end to shore up his party's working-class base.

He lashed out Friday night at the "venomous and plaintive mentality of the petty bourgeoisie, who do not understand that democracy is won on the social plains, which means lifting all citizens to a fair distribution of social wealth."

Mr. Alfonsín, referring to past Peronist governments, said in his speech Friday: "It is not enough to call for liberty. One must have a history of liberty in order to assure it, or we will again be faced with silence, repression and fear."

Peronism has divided Argentines since it was founded in 1945 by Juan Perón, who built up the power of the labor unions. The Peronists have not lost a free election since, although the military, with the sporadic support of other parties, has sought to eradicate the movement in many coups.

Perón died in office in 1974 and was succeeded by his third wife, Isabel Perón. She was overthrown

in 1976 by the military, which has ruled since then. She is in self-imposed exile in Spain and has scarcely been mentioned in public here since she refused to return for the Peronist nominating convention early last month.

### Regime Seeks Loan Payment

Argentina's government has asked for the release of a \$500-million loan payment that its 300 creditor banks had postponed last week, and for the extension of an overdue \$350-million debt payment until Nov. 30, United Press International reported from New York. It quoted the head of the bank panel that handles negotiations with the country.

William Rhodes, who is also the senior vice president of Citibank, said Friday that Argentina had also assured the banks that interest arrears of approximately \$130 million would be paid by Nov. 30.

In a separate development, a bank advisory committee for Venezuela on Friday approved a 90-day extension of its debt payments until Jan. 31, 1984, "while negotiations continue on other points in the refinancing" of Venezuela's foreign debt.

Arturo Sosa, Venezuela's finance minister, met last week with the bank committee. Elections will take place in Venezuela in December, and many analysts believe that no real progress will be made until a new government is installed.

In Buenos Aires last week, Reuters quoted banking sources as saying that the banks had postponed the payment indefinitely, nominally at Argentina's request. But, the sources said, small U.S. banks had been unwilling to release the money, which was supposed to have been freed last Friday, until after the elections.

The committee has asked the banks to respond to Argentina's requests by Nov. 15.

### Court in Egypt Overturns Ban on New Wafd Party

Reuters

CAIRO — The New Wafd Party, which had formed Egypt's conservative opposition under President Anwar Sadat, has won a court case to overturn a government ruling that has barred it from re-entering politics in opposition to President Hosni Mubarak.

The New Wafd, which withdrew from active politics to protest Sadat's restrictions on political activity, announced a comeback in August. But the government committee regulating party political affairs decided that the party had dissolved itself and could not join the ranks of the legal opposition parties. On Saturday, Supreme Constitutional Court judges overruled the committee, accepting the Wafd's argument that it had merely frozen its activities under Sadat.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iraq Says It Is Ready for Cease-Fire

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq said Sunday it would accept a cease-fire in the Gulf and security of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz, the official Iraqi news agency reported.

The agency said the announcement was made by Naim Haddad, the speaker of Iraq's National Assembly and member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, at a two-day symposium on parliamentary cooperation between Western Europe and the Arab world. "Iraq had always called for a cease-fire in the Gulf war and responded to international and regional initiatives in this respect, because it believes war is not a realistic means to achieve rights," the agency quoted him as saying.

The United Nations Security Council is to meet Monday to consider new proposals to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

### Sinowatz Succeeds Kreisky in Party

VIENNA (AP) — Delegates to an Austrian Socialist Party congress, in a largely procedural 482-3 vote, have elected Chancellor Fred Sinowatz to succeed Bruno Kreisky as party chairman, ending nearly 17 years of Mr. Kreisky's leadership.

Mr. Kreisky, who resigned as chancellor after the Socialists lost their majority in elections April 24, was elected honorary chairman for life by acclamation. The change in leadership was taken Saturday near the end of the party congress.

### Trial Ordered in Slaying of U.S. Nuns

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Five former national guardsmen have been ordered to stand trial for the murders in 1980 of four U.S. churchwomen, Judge Bernardo Randa Murcia announced.

Judge Randa said Friday that all five are charged with homicide in the Dec. 2, 1980, deaths of three Roman Catholic nuns and a churchworker who were stopped and killed as they were driving from the international airport to San Salvador.

It is the second time that the judge of the first criminal court in Zacatecoluca, 35 miles (55 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador, has ordered that the guardsmen be tried. He issued his first trial order in November 1982, but an appeals court in San Vicente, 12 miles north of Zacatecoluca, ruled that the record was incomplete and returned the case to Judge Randa for further investigation. The defense is expected to appeal Friday's decision.

### Nakasone Renews Pledge on Military

ASAKA, Japan (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Sunday renewed his commitment to a buildup of Japan's military strength during an annual military parade that was boycotted by the opposition and protested by antiwar activists.

Police said that three persons were arrested in Asaka, which is just north of Tokyo, during a rally by about 1,500 pacifists. The opposition Socialist and Communist parties boycotted the parade, as they have in the past. The opposition maintains that Japan must scrap its armed forces for "unarmed neutrality."

Mr. Nakasone, speaking as the commander-in-chief, said Japan must build up its forces to cope with the "strained and worrisome" international situation. He cited the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, a worsening situation in the Middle East and tensions in Indochina and the Korean peninsula.

### Zia Seen Set to Resume Political Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The president, General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, faced with an 11-week-old opposition campaign against his military government, will resume a dialogue with politicians early next month, official sources said Sunday.

General Zia began the dialogue earlier this month by inviting politicians to discuss a program he announced in mid-August that would lead to national elections by March 1985. His last meeting was with a group from the banned rightist Jamiat-ul-Islami Party on Oct. 21.

The sources said that a meeting was set for Nov. 3 with Tahir Hussain, head of the Poor People's Party. So far, General Zia has held talks with politicians who do not belong to the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of nine banned parties that launched a civil disobedience campaign against martial law in August. He has said he would meet members of that coalition if they were not responsible for violence.

### Sighting Reported in U.S. Ship Search

HONG KONG (AP) — Rescuers may have spotted two or three people on a raft who may have been aboard the Glomar Java Sea, a U.S. oil-drilling ship that vanished last Wednesday with 81 people aboard during a typhoon, the ship's owner said Sunday.

A U.S. military spokesman said that the crew of a U.S. Navy plane had reported seeing what looked like the raft with survivors early Sunday, but that searches by four ships have so far been unsuccessful. The owner of the ship, Global Marine Inc. of Houston, said in a statement in Hong Kong that the sighting took place about 60 miles (97 kilometers) northwest of the site in the South China Sea where the ship disappeared four days ago.

In Beijing on Saturday, the Chinese news agency Xinhua said China had dispatched ships to find a life raft in the area, which is near Vietnam. Earlier, U.S. and Chinese searches discovered life jackets, two fenders from the ship and an oil slick near the drifting site. The crew included 42 Americans, 35 Chinese, two Singaporeans, an Australian and a Filipino.

### Indian Says China Talks Were Fruitful

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India and China failed Sunday to agree on a common approach to settling border differences, but the weeklong talks were fruitful and encouraging, an official Indian source said.

The source said China had agreed to a sector-by-sector review of the border with a view toward comprehensive settlement. In addition, each side agreed to reconsider unspecified proposals that they had rejected earlier, and agreed on the relevance of historical evidence, customs and tradition and the inadmissibility of using force to acquire territory.

The frontier question has long strained Chinese-Indian relations, and caused a war in 1962. India accuses China of occupying about 14,000 square miles (36,000 square kilometers) of its territory and of claiming much more. The talks were the fourth in a series held alternately in Beijing and New Delhi for the past two years. Another round will probably be held next year, the source said.

### French Socialists Mend Party Split

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, France (Reuters) — France's governing Socialist Party agreed at its congress Sunday on a joint political platform, mending a split between their main stream and the left wing, party leaders said.

A compromise, worked out at 11 hours of all-night talks, contained foreign policy concessions to the left but only minor economic shifts. The leftist CERES group failed in its demands for an alternative economic policy based on withdrawal of the franc from the European Monetary System and introduction of import controls.

However, the mainstream majority accepted amendments from the CERES, which comprises about 20 percent of the 1,400 delegates, sharpening criticism of the United States and stressing that French policy must be independent of Washington. It accused the United States of protectionism in trade, egoism in monetary policy and adventurism in Central America and the Caribbean, exemplified by its invasion of Grenada.

### For the Record

Gaston Thorn, the European Commission president, and Foreign Minister Supphal Dhamabalan of Singapore met Sunday in Singapore for nearly two hours of talks on regional and international issues. (Reuters)

Sikh terrorists killed two people and wounded four in the Punjab city of Amritsar on Saturday, the same day that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said her government was ready to resume negotiations with Sikh militants who are seeking political and religious concessions. (AP)

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany left Bonn for Tokyo on Sunday on a four-day official visit which, government sources said, is expected to be dominated by trade and security issues. (Reuters)



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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Actor's Studio Drama

The Actor's Studio and the widow of its famed artistic director, Lee Strasberg, are in a court fight over the ownership of more than 1,000 tape recordings made during critique sessions at the prestigious drama training school.

Anna Strasberg, the executor of her husband's estate, contends that the tapes are akin to a professor's personal lecture notes and belong to the Strasberg estate. The Actor's Studio

in the case. The government had asked that Mr. Young be named an unindicted co-conspirator to allow use of the tapes as evidence. Judge Robert DeMascio said it was clear that Mr. Young knew that a friend was involved in a firm to which he awarded the city contract. But there was no evidence, the judge said, that Mr. Young knew about bribes his friend and others allegedly paid to a city water official.

### Video Battle

To capture more of the hotly competitive video game market, Atari Inc. is now making some of its most popular games in versions that can be played on the competition's hardware.

Atari officials hope the new strategy will help turn around the company that had \$536.3 million in operating losses from January through September. To promote its own hardware, the company had declined to modify its games to fit competitors' machines. In reversing its strategy, Atari has introduced titles that fit home computers made by IBM, Apple, Texas Instruments and Commodore International. Some will also fit game machines made by Coleco Industries, Pac Man, Donkey Kong, Centipede and Defender are among the new versions offered.



Anna Strasberg

in turn regards them as the school's "textbook" property and says they are an integral and crucial part of the school's educational process.

The tapes were made in group sessions in which performers — often prominent stage and screen stars — acted out scenes and were critiqued by Lee Strasberg and studio members.

Anna Strasberg says her aim is to make her husband's tapes more widely available to people interested in the theater and acting. Her lawyer described the 36-year-old studio as "in effect a private club" because it has only 585 members.

Paul Newman, president of the studio, charged that Anna Strasberg's lawyers and press aides had turned the case into a "sideshow."

Lee Strasberg died last year. Until the Manhattan Surrogate's Court rules on the ownership issue, his tapes are locked up in a New York warehouse.

### Notes on People

Senator John Glenn has his sights on the right staff for his Democratic nomination bid. In a campaign staff shakeup, he has accepted the resignation of his political director, J. Joseph Grommeson, and added three senior advisors. They are a Washington lobbyist, Thomas H. Boggs, named senior adviser for Congressional relations; Representative James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma and chairman of the House Budget Committee, as senior adviser for domestic policy; and Robert Keefe, who ran campaigns for former Senator Birch E. Bayh Jr. of Indiana and the late Washington senator Henry M. Jackson, as senior adviser for political affairs.

In Detroit, a federal judge turned down a government request to name Mayor Coleman A. Young as an unindicted co-conspirator in a bribery trial involving a city sludge-hauling contract. But the judge said prosecuting attorneys could play most of 14 recorded conversations between Mr. Young and some of the defendants in

## 'The Earth Just Started Cracking'

### Woman in Idaho Saw Huge Fault Open During Quake

By Jerry Belcher and Richard E. Meyer  
Los Angeles Times Service

CHALLIS, Idaho — Lawson Knox, a resident of the sparsely populated region of Idaho struck by a strong earthquake last week, witnessed the earth open in a huge crack along a miles-long fault line.

"There came a horrible roaring," she said Saturday, describing the earth as it wrenched open into a crack 200 feet (60 meters) wide with terraced sides.

Her account of the Challis earthquake will be invaluable to scientists, said Dr. Spencer Wood, research professor of geology at Boise State University.

"She is only the first or second human being in modern history to observe a fault like this actually forming," he said. Mrs. Knox, 44, the wife of a sawmill operator on the Salmon River in central Idaho, fell to the ground — "There was no way you could have stood up" — and watched in disbelief as the ground about 200 yards (182 meters) in front of her began to split apart. The crack snaked for 15 miles (24 kilometers) along the base of the Lost River Mountains.

The earthquake on Friday, measured by different seismographic stations at 7.2 and 6.9 on the Richter scale. Two children were crushed by a falling wall in this small mining town, three per-

sons were injured, and the damage has been estimated at between \$2.5 million and \$5 million.

Mrs. Knox and her husband, Bill, were hunting elk on a mountainside about 28 miles from their home, near the epicenter, when the earthquake struck.

"At first, I heard a funny roar," she recalled, in a telephone interview. "I thought it was the wind blowing up the canyon, like it does, you know, except it was real still. I saw the sagebrush and the grass swigging and starting to shake, and I thought, 'earthquake.' I was more interested in the elk. We've had tremors before."

"The next thing I knew, it had thrown the gun out of my hands,

and I couldn't get it. It felt like somebody was shaking me by the shoulders, and I had the sensation that it would throw me on my face. I was disoriented. I sat down. The power poles were bending back and forth, lines whipping and the poles moving, too. There was nowhere for me to go, so I just sat there and waited."

"Then there came this horrible roaring. I looked and the earth just started cracking. Just everywhere I looked, the earth started to open up, just dropping like someone had taken scissors and started cutting. I could see dust a-flying and a big crack going right along the mountains. I thought it would keep going and I'd just sink. It went along for miles. I could see it going."

Her husband, 44, was hunting at the top of a hill and did not see the fault line open up below. But the motion made him feel faint, and he knelt so he would not fall.

"I had the sensation that the world was rocking," he said. "I stayed there and hung on until it quieted down. And then I could hear the rumble. My first thought was that it was a nuclear blast."

"About 15 minutes later I got back to my wife," he said. "The ground had slipped and left a four-foot bank. As we went down the canyon, it widened to about a 6- or 7-foot bank, like one side was raised or the other side fell. It went on for several miles, diagonally across the mountains and through



A boy, 6, and a girl, 7, were killed when part of a store's wall collapsed in Challis, Idaho.

the canyons and over little hills. It went toward Borah Peak."

Mount Borah is the highest peak in Idaho.

Neither Mr. Knox nor his wife was injured.

The quake also gave scientists a rare opportunity to gaze into the crust of the Earth.

Mr. Wood brought 30 of his students from Boise to camp on the edge of the gaping fault and study its size, shape and formation. He said that at no other time in history had there been an eyewitness to such an event whose account could

be recorded and analyzed by geologists to try to determine what had happened and what might happen next.

"The breakage, meaning the fault, is 15 miles long, and there's a 10-foot offset," he said. "It's magnificent: the largest to form in the United States since the 1950s."

Where Mr. Wood stood, the crack was 100 feet wide, but he said that it extended to 200 feet in width for much of its distance along the mountain range. The high side of the crack rose in three or four gradations, like small terraces.

Meanwhile on Saturday, aftershocks trembled through the valley. Seismographic stations counted about 100 of them, of which four had a Richter scale count of 4 or greater.

Governor John V. Evans said that the damage could be as high as \$5 million. Major General James S. Brook, commander of the Idaho National Guard, said the total in Custer County, which includes Challis and Mackay, probably came to \$2.5 million. The population of Challis is 758, and that of Mackay about 550.

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### Americana

At the American Pet Motel in Prairie View, Illinois, the pampered dog can bask in a private room with brass bed, stereo music, a water supply that automatically refills itself, and a Snoopy telephone on which to receive calls from anxious owners. A Garden Grove, California, veterinary insurance firm offers comprehensive health insurance for pets, and a Gladstone, Michigan, pet casket company offers plastic models ranging from the austere to the lacquered.

All are part of the \$8-billion-a-year industry devoted to the sales, care and feeding of America's dogs, cats and other domestic animals. Americans own 92 million cats and dogs — a jump of 32 million since 1972 — and more than half the country's households have pets.

Feeding them doesn't come cheap — the bill for 9 billion pounds of food for dogs and cats comes to an estimated \$4.5 billion a year. But for most American families, the value of the household pet isn't reckoned in dollars and recent studies point up significant contributions pets can make to the sick and lonely.

When 100 elderly persons living in rural areas and small towns were given pets, they showed improved morale, faster recovery from illness and more participation in daily activities, a Pennsylvania State University project found.

### One-Liners

Commercial television stations devote more than twice as much time to cartoons as to educational programs for children, according to a congressional survey conducted by the House communications subcommittee. Crime Index figures released by the FBI for the first half of 1983 show a five percent drop in the number of major crimes reported compared to the same period last year.

### Policy Group Says It Hired Watt as Speaker-Writer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt, whose speeches condemning liberals and environmentalists have made him a favorite of ultraconservatives, will go to work for the Heritage Foundation when he leaves his Cabinet post next month, officials of the group said.

Mr. Watt will work for about four months for the public policy research organization as a "visiting distinguished fellow in energy and natural resources policy," delivering speeches and writing articles to be distributed to members of Congress, a foundation spokesman said Friday.

This would not conflict with Mr. Watt's reported plans to help with liaison work between conservative groups and the Republican Party in 1984, according to Roger Malin, the spokesman for the foundation. Mr. Watt could not be reached for comment on his job plans because he was traveling in Tennessee for a series of speeches to conservative Christian groups.

The post at the Heritage Foundation would provide Mr. Watt with a platform to continue making such speeches, which have won him a following on the conservative fund-raising circuit.

In 1982, he raised more than \$1 million for the Republican Party through speeches to small gatherings of miners, ranchers, oil and gas company executives and other businessmen. That year, he was the party's No. 1 fund-raiser in the Cabinet.

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## Officials Say U.S. Now Assumes Iran Had a Hand in Bombings in Beirut

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is now assuming that the Iranian government played the key role in the bombings in Beirut on Oct. 23, administration officials say.

The officials said Friday that the United States would retaliate against those responsible for the bombings once conclusive information was collected.

A senior official said Friday he thought "it is fair to say that all the intelligence now points to the Iranians, in one form or the other. But we want to be very sure before we do anything."

President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have said the United States would retaliate once those responsible were identified.

On Wednesday, in a private meeting with Jewish Republican leaders, Mr. Reagan said, according to the White House transcript, which has not been publicly released:

"I think the evidence that I have is sufficient that this last horrendous act involved Iranian terrorists and they were facilitated in their

entry and in the provisions of the munitions by the Syrians."

Officials said the options under consideration ranged from asking the Lebanese government to close the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, which is believed to have been the command center for the bombings, to undertaking a commando raid in the Baalbek area where there is an enclave of Iranian Revolutionary Guards protecting a pro-Iranian Shiite group headed by Hussein Musavi.

On Thursday, Mr. Musavi held a press conference to praise the attacks but to deny he had anything to do with them.

Alan D. Rosenberg, a State Department spokesman, was asked about reports from Syria that said maneuvers were under way there in anticipation of an attack by Western forces. He said he knew of "no basis for that."

As to the range of retaliatory actions, Mr. Rosenberg said once it was determined who was responsible for the bombings, "a whole variety of factors will be applied and brought into play on what kind of option one would choose."

Officials said the pattern of the attacks, the fact that some people were seen hurriedly leaving the Ira-

nian Embassy immediately after the explosions and other intelligence information had pointed to the Iranians.

It is also assumed that the Iranians would not have been able to move the explosives into Beirut without the complicity of the Syrians, they said.

Earlier in the week, reports from Beirut said the French authorities had also linked the bombings to Iranians, primarily the Musavi group.

### ■ Pentagon Inquiry Set

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger announced Saturday that a formal board of inquiry would be convened to investigate the circumstances surrounding the attack in which more than 229 marines were killed. The Washington Post reported.

Pentagon officials said the board was expected to investigate whether adequate security precautions were in effect at the Marine headquarters when a truck loaded with explosives was driven into the building.

Meanwhile, the Republican-controlled Senate voted to prohibit spending on a once-secret Reagan administration plan to train and equip a Jordanian rapid deployment force unless the project was openly approved by Congress.

The Senate language, approved on a voice vote, would override a secret section of the 1984 defense authorization bill in which Congress authorized more than \$220 million for the project.

## Sheikh Denying He Played a Role In Beirut Attacks

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, accused by Lebanese investigators of playing a major role in the bomb attacks on U.S. and French peacekeeping troops, says he is mystified by the charges.

Sheikh Fadlallah said Saturday in an interview that he had welcomed the arrival of the marines last year because they got the Israelis out of the Beirut airport. But he would not say whether he thought they should stay or leave.

Sheikh Fadlallah called the allegations a frame-up by Christian Phalangist militiamen in league with Lebanese Army intelligence. He said they were concerned about his growing power and were trying to cut him down.

He said he was at his apartment on the morning of the bombing, nowhere near the airport. He said he did not believe in suicide missions and rejected the belief among some Moslem fundamentalists that those who carried out such acts for religious reasons immediately ascend to paradise.

Although investigators depict Sheikh Fadlallah as leader of an extremist faction with links to a Moslem fundamentalist group in Iran, his politics are a matter of confusion for longtime observers.

## Official Acquitted Of Bribery in U.S.

New York Times Service

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Lieutenant Governor James C. Green has been acquitted of three charges of consenting to receive a bribe and one of accepting a bribe. "I thank God it's over," Mr. Green said Friday after the jury returned its verdict. He would not answer questions about any plans to run for governor next year.

Early last year, Mr. Green became the target of a U.S. investigation into alleged corruption in the state and Columbus counties. He was approached by an FBI agent posing as a businessman who wanted to open a nightclub. The agent said he wanted Mr. Green to help him circumvent governmental red tape and offered to pay him \$10,000 a month to secure a liquor license for the nightclub. The federal authorities did not bring charges against Mr. Green, but a state investigation resulted in an indictment last June.



The U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, his wife and a bodyguard arriving Sunday for a service in Beirut for U.S. and French troops killed in bomb attacks on Oct. 23.

## Poll Finds Support Rises In U.S. for Role in Beirut

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Substantially more Americans appear to approve of the presence of U.S. forces in Lebanon than did a month ago, according to a poll taken after the bombings Oct. 23 in Beirut.

At the same time, the survey showed that while those questioned approved of the presence of U.S. forces on Grenada, less than one-third believed that dispatching troops was the best response to the crisis on the Caribbean island.

The latest New York Times-CBS News poll reflected rapid shifts in public opinion as developments in the two areas unfolded. The survey was taken as the death toll rose in Lebanon, as U.S. forces consolidated their position on Grenada and as President Ronald Reagan prepared a televised address Thursday night to seek public support for his policies in both places.

However, the poll, a sample of 1,093 adults interviewed by telephone on Wednesday and Thursday, indicated that 50 percent of Americans apparently did not believe that the marines can help keep the peace in Lebanon. It also indicated that 45 percent of the public blamed poor security measures for the death toll in Beirut.

Even so, 48 percent appeared to approve of the presence of marines in Lebanon, compared with 36 percent in a Times-CBS News poll in late September.

The poll also found that the approval rating of the president's overall performance rose slightly, to 49 percent from 46 percent last month. But a majority believed Mr. Reagan's advisers were making key foreign policy decisions for him.

The poll results seemed to underline the differences in how men and women view Mr. Reagan's conduct of foreign policy. Men, by 62 percent to 29 percent, approved of sending troops to Grenada. Only 41 percent of women approved, while 43 percent did not.

Men, by a rate of 55 percent to 38, approved of sending troops to Lebanon. Only 41 percent of women agreed, and 48 percent did not.

Men and women were also divided over Mr. Reagan's handling of his job. Men approved of his performance by a 54-to-35 ratio, while the rate of approval among women was 43 to 39.

Overall, those questioned were generally more receptive to many of the president's policies on Thursday night than on Wednesday night, but the difference appeared to be attributable less to Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday night than to the accumulation of news accounts.

For example, the percentage of the sample who believed that Americans were in danger in Grenada jumped from 51 to 65 between Wednesday and Thursday night, but there was no statistically significant difference between the opinions of those who heard Mr. Reagan's speech and the views of those who did not.

Fifty-one percent said they believed that Mr. Reagan was too quick to involve U.S. forces in international problems. Thirty-four percent said they believed that Mr.

Reagan tried hard enough to reach diplomatic solutions.

At the same time, 39 percent said they had "confidence in Ronald Reagan's ability to deal wisely with a difficult international crisis." But 52 percent said they were "uneasy about his approach."

Moreover, the poll found, 51 percent of Americans believed that Mr. Reagan's advisers are making the key decisions about serious international problems. Only 34 percent believed that Mr. Reagan makes those decisions.

The public appeared to be split about what the United States should do now in Lebanon, with 21 percent saying that the marines should continue their role there, 31 percent saying that their number should be increased substantially and 35 percent saying that they should be withdrawn.

Those questioned showed a surprising degree of knowledge about Grenada, with 61 percent being able to locate it in the Caribbean. That far exceeded the 38 percent in a Times-CBS News poll taken in November 1979 who could identify the countries involved in the talks on limiting strategic weapons and the 25 percent in a poll in June who could identify which side the United States backed in El Salvador.

Half of those interviewed, or 51 percent, said they believed that other Caribbean nations wanted the new government in Grenada overthrown because it was threatening their security, and 58 percent said they believed that Americans in Grenada were in danger before American troops were sent there.

The sample was generally evenly split in its assessment of what the best response to the coup in Grenada would have been, with 24 percent preferring to try to work things out with the new leaders, 31 percent preferring to wait the situation a little longer before acting and another 31 percent preferring to send troops.

## Conference of Jesuits Reaffirms Social Mission

New York Times Service

ROME — The Society of Jesus has ended its 33d General Congregation here by reaffirming the order's joint mission of faith and social justice, a policy that has led to some practices that have been assailed by Pope John Paul II.

The 220 Jesuit delegates from around the world, who ended their meeting Thursday, renewed their endorsement of "the service of faith and the promotion of justice" while admitting that some Jesuits had placed too much stress on one above the other. The pope has been especially critical of Jesuits who have become too involved in politics.

"As an international body," the statement said, "the Society of Jesus commits itself to that work which is the promotion of a more just world order, greater solidarity of rich countries with poor, and a free and lasting peace based on human rights and freedom."

In some areas of the world, such as Latin America and the Philippines, Jesuits have often been in the forefront of movements with political overtones.

Many church officials associated that activism with the leadership of the superior general of the order, the Rev. Pedro Arrupe y Gonda, who retired in September. In an election a week later, he was replaced by the Rev. Peter Hans Kolvenbach, a Dutch priest who is a strong ally of the pope.

Pope John Paul II was understood to be at odds with Father Arrupe, and many Jesuits regarded the congregation's document as a vindication for him.

In its document, the congregation declared "special concern" for a list of injustices that included "attacks by governments on human rights," the "plight of millions of refugees," racial discrimination, the "exploitation of women" and economic oppression.

The joint mission has been costly, the document said, noting that "some Jesuits have been exiled, imprisoned or put to death for their work of evangelization. Some have been prevented from attending this congregation."

## U.S. Senate Running Out of Time To Pass Extension of Debt Ceiling

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate, defying warnings that it was inviting a constitutional crisis, is marking time on legislation needed by Tuesday to extend the government's borrowing authority.

Voting 53 to 25, it rejected a proposal Saturday calling for a constitutional amendment to give the president stronger veto powers over spending — the so-called "line-item veto" of spending bills that President Ronald Reagan has frequently urged.

Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, leader of the Senate's Republican majority, severely warned his colleagues that they would be granting President Reagan the "ultimate executive power" over the government's purse if it let the debt-ceiling deadline go by, leaving the president to decide which checks go out.

But the Senate, which had been called in for a rare Saturday session on the debt bill, spent most of its time on other matters, including restrictions on press coverage of Grenada and funding of a Jordanian rapid deployment force.

At one point, Mr. Baker acknowledged the possibility — some senators say the probability — that the Senate would deliberately plunge the government into a credit crisis as a way to force the Congress and the administration to consider ways of reducing the deficit.

In that case, Mr. Baker warned, Congress would be giving Mr. Reagan the "ultimate impoundment power" to spend only what he chooses.

He made these remarks shortly after Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, backed by several conservative Republicans, tried unsuccessfully to get the Senate to go on record as favoring a constitutional amendment to allow the president to veto individual items in spending bills. A president can now only veto a bill as a whole.

Mr. Dixon said there should be someone in Washington "with an eraser" to wipe out spending excesses that are approved on Capitol Hill.

The Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, responded that Congress "ought to be very careful in granting to any president powers he never had under the constitution."

On the debt-ceiling bill, the Finance Committee chairman, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, cited a letter from Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan that said the government could lose \$250 million in higher interest costs if it reaches its debt limit on Tuesday without new borrowing authority.

Failure to pass the extension means that the auction of government securities scheduled to start on Tuesday would have to be postponed, and this could lead to higher interest rates.

The House has agreed to raise the current debt limit of \$1.389 trillion to \$1.615 trillion, enough to last through most of the current fiscal year ending Oct. 1. But the Senate has reduced the ceiling to \$1.450 trillion, enough to last only through mid-February, and may not even pass that by the midnight Monday deadline.

Some senators said Saturday they would approve of creating the debt crisis, provided it forced the president and Congress to consider deficit reductions. But there seemed to be no consensus on the combination and extent of spending cuts and tax increases that would be necessary to achieve the result.

## Tape Reportedly Shows De Lorean Was Coerced

By Robert A. Jones and John Kendall

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Larry Flynt, the publisher of Hustler magazine, called reporters to his suburban mansion Friday to play a tape that purportedly showed that a government informant had threatened John Z. De Lorean into remaining involved in a cocaine-trafficking scheme.

James P. Welsh Jr., assistant U.S. attorney, obtained an order from U.S. District Judge Robert M. Takasugi requiring Mr. Flynt to produce the original of the tape and empowering the government to search his house for it, if necessary.

If verified as authentic, the tape could have a devastating effect on the government's case against Mr. De Lorean. Mr. Flynt said he could not guarantee the tape's authenticity.

Mr. Flynt said he got the tape about 10 days earlier, but when asked the source, he replied: "None of your business." He refused to say how much money he had paid for it.

The taped voices, purportedly of Mr. De Lorean and James Timothy Hoffman, the informant, were almost inaudible. A handwritten transcript gave the following version of what was said. Both men are identified by initials on the transcript.

"John, what the [obscenity] is going on."

"So, Benedict told you I pulled out. Well, I don't want any part of narcotics. I tried to tell you that in Washington, when you first mentioned dope, but you scared me."

"I understand you don't have any money. It's a big problem."

"All I ever wanted was an

investment to save the company. I was willing to pay you \$1.8 million commission, and if you wanted to put that in a dope deal, that's your business. Just count me out."

"You honor your part of the deal. That way you obviously live longer."

"I don't have money or any collateral. I just want out. I just want out. I won't talk."

"How is your little daughter? Wanna get her head smashed?"

Howard L. Weitzman, Mr. De Lorean's attorney, said he and his client had listened to the copy of the tape and "it's 100 percent consistent with what John De Lorean told us took place."

Mr. Hoffman, a former neighbor of Mr. De Lorean in San Diego County, testified the informant met with him with offers of tens of millions of dollars in investments in Mr. De Lorean's sailing companies, then brought up drugs, according to the defense.

When Mr. De Lorean tried to withdraw in a telephone call on Sept. 15, 1982, to an FBI agent posing as a banker, the defense claims, he was threatened. In a Rolling Stone magazine article in March, Mr. De Lorean said Mr. Hoffman had threatened him and his family.

Four days later, on Sept. 19, 1982, Mr. De Lorean met with the agent-banker and a drug smuggler, William Morgan Hetrick, in a Los Angeles hotel. At that meeting, the government claims, Mr. De Lorean and Mr. Hetrick entered a conspiracy to import cocaine. Mr. Hetrick was later convicted.

Mr. Flynt said at one point that he had additional De Lorean videotapes like those released earlier last week to CBS and its Los Angeles station, KNXT.

## U.S. Warns UNESCO It May Withhold Funds

United Press International

PARIS — The United States has threatened to cut its contribution to UNESCO unless the organization trims its budget and programs and keeps to a nonpolitical purpose.

Edmund P. Henelly, head of the U.S. delegation to the 22d general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said at the conference Saturday that the meeting offered "perhaps the last chance for UNESCO to put its fiscal house in order."

Mr. Henelly said feelings in the United States that UNESCO's original goals to improve education, science and culture in the world "are being forgotten or diluted" are so deep-seated that Congress has already passed measures and is seriously considering others which would compel the government to withhold its contribution to UNESCO's budget.

He said the U.S. administration was making "a thorough review of U.S. relations with UNESCO."

Mr. Henelly said at a news conference that the United States would decide in January whether to continue paying about 25 percent of the UNESCO budget. In 1980, the organization set its budget for the three years from 1981 to 1983 at \$635.4 million.

Sources close to UNESCO's permanent staff said its directors regarded the U.S. statement as a "threat."

Mr. Henelly, a New York lawyer and Mobil Oil executive, assailed what he called the "ideologically biased" views in UNESCO's communications program.

"We vigorously oppose any measures which would increase state control and censorship of the media, and impose codes of conduct on journalists," he said.

He called on UNESCO to examine "the controls and censorship imposed by totalitarian regimes," saying that it ignored "the flagrant abuses of state-owned and controlled media."

## Chinese Say Soviet Talks Improved Atmosphere

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Ilyichov, has left China for home following a third round of bilateral consultations that failed to resolve any of the issues dividing the two former Communist allies.

Nonetheless, the latest talks on normalizing relations reflected a more relaxed attitude toward a dialogue that got under way a year ago.

China's deputy foreign minister, Qian Qichen, who saw Mr. Ilyichov Saturday, said that "there are still big differences" between the Chinese and Russians and that the serious obstacles blocking normalization remained.

But Mr. Qian, who headed the Chinese negotiating team, said the third round of negotiations, which opened here Oct. 6, had been helpful in that the talks had increased mutual understanding.

China has consistently said its relations with the Soviet Union cannot return to normal until Moscow agrees to withdraw its troops unconditionally from Afghanistan, stops supporting the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and sharply reduces its forces along China's northern frontier.

It has expressed particular concern about the concentration of Soviet nuclear missiles on the border. Mr. Qian's comments Saturday indicated that none of these obstacles, as China calls them, had been overcome.

A communiqué issued by the New China News Agency on the third round said that "the consultations proceeded in a calm and candid atmosphere," implying that both sides had spoken plainly but avoided rhetorical squabbling.

"The two sides found the consul-

tations useful and agreed to hold the next round of consultations in Moscow in March 1984," the communiqué said. Mr. Qian said that he would represent China at the Moscow talks.

## N.Y. Weighing Ways to Spend Extra \$1 Billion

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York State's Municipal Assistance Corp. says it could make as much as \$1 billion in new funds available to New York City during the next five years, and state and city officials have begun discussions on how to use the money.

The money will come from a combination of refinancing some of the assistance corporation's outstanding debts and from interest earned on the reserve fund that the corporation is required to keep. That fund now stands at about \$1 billion, and the corporation, which was created during the city's fiscal crisis to help the city borrow money, believes it need go no higher.

The discussions on how to use the money are in the preliminary stages, but already the outlines of a dispute have emerged over who should determine how the money is spent.

City officials say the decisions should be theirs because the money is theirs, while state officials make the same claim. "It's really the state's money," said Steven Kantor, deputy executive director and treasurer of the Municipal Assistance Corp. "But since we're acting as an agent for the state, I really think it's our money."

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مكتبة النهر



## New Andropov Proposal on Arms Will Be Studied, Reagan Promises

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — The United States will "study" new arms control proposals made by President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union and "will address them" at talks under way in Geneva on limiting medium-range missiles, President Ronald Reagan said in his weekly radio address.

Mr. Reagan's response Saturday to the Soviet proposals seemed slightly more positive than the first reaction Thursday by the State Department, which was that Mr. Andropov appeared to be offering "little new" while still insisting on "unacceptable conditions for any agreement."

Mr. Reagan also called attention to the NATO decision, announced Thursday, to withdraw unilaterally 1,400 U.S. atomic weapons during the next five or six years from a stockpile in Western Europe unofficially estimated at 6,000 weapons.

The United States withdrew 1,000 such weapons in 1980. The president indicated in his speech that he hoped the new withdrawal would be welcomed as good news by Europeans concerned over the deployment, scheduled to begin in December, of the first of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on European soil.

It also was learned Saturday that

the administration probably would decide this week whether to lift some sanctions against Poland that were imposed after the 1981 martial law crackdown.

Sources said the administration was considering lifting restrictions on Polish fishing in U.S. waters and rescheduling part of the huge Polish debt to the West. A U.S. decision to lift some sanctions would be welcomed in Europe.

Commenting on Mr. Andropov's latest offer at the talks, which are meant to find a way to limit the U.S. deployment and about 600 Soviet missiles already deployed, Mr. Reagan said that "unfortunately" the proposal would continue a Soviet missile monopoly in Europe.

The president also criticized the Soviet leader for coupling his proposal "with an explicit threat to break off" the Geneva negotiations if the United States began its deployment as planned.

Nevertheless, senior officials briefing reporters on the Reagan speech said the administration was prepared to negotiate on the Soviet proposals, that it "has not rejected them out of hand and that it wants to stay at Geneva" and keep the arms talks going.

Asked what was responsible for the apparent shift in tone from the State Department reaction Thursday, an official said he thought the administration had not decided

how to respond to the Andropov proposal and therefore did not want to reject it out of hand.

The latest Andropov proposal would drop the number of Soviet triple-warhead SS-20 missiles allowed in Europe to 140, the lowest number yet proposed by the Russians, but it still would preclude deployment of any U.S. missiles in Europe to balance the Soviet force.

It would also freeze Soviet missile deployments in Asia at the current level of 108 and suggests some as yet undefined willingness to compromise on aircraft in Europe.

U.S. specialists say that the Soviet Union appears to be moving toward reductions in numbers of missiles and to recognize U.S. concerns about Soviet missiles in Asia as well as Europe.

Nevertheless, the two sides are far apart. The administration has said it wants to keep negotiating and would withdraw missiles that were installed if an agreement could be reached at any time.

On the withdrawal of older atomic weapons, Mr. Reagan said the idea was to keep in Europe only as many as were necessary to assure deterrence of a Soviet attack.

Administration officials said that the United States, after this withdrawal, would have fewer atomic weapons in Europe than at any time in 20 years.

## Pope Appeals For an End To Arms Race

Tells Bishops of Letters To Andropov, Reagan

By Kenneth A. Briggs

ROME — Pope John Paul II has announced to the Sixth World Synod of Bishops that he has personally appealed to President Ronald Reagan and Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to press for an end to the arms race.

The pope, in a speech to a final session of the synod Saturday, said he had sent written appeals to the two leaders Thursday and vowed that the Roman Catholic Church would strive to reduce international conflicts.

John Paul said he had asked Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov "not to turn away from negotiation as the only way to recompose differences and the conflicts of interest and to put an end to the arms race, which keeps the whole of contemporary humanity in apprehension."

He said the church "must commit itself to every means at its disposal to ward off the dangers that menace world security."

In the speech, which was read in Latin to the 212 bishops, the pope praised their work and endorsed the broad outlines of their conclusions on the theme of peace.

The synod examined the theme along two lines: concern for personal confession of sin and the areas in which the church should combat sin.

Alluding to those dual concerns, the pope said the key to their integration consisted in understanding the Gospel message as calling for both personal penance and a role for the church in reconciling injustices among the world's people.

The pope said the church "never ceases to announce the message of justice and peace in a manner proportionate to the needs of and the threat to the contemporary world."

The pope said that he and all bishops were united in this goal, adding that working for justice is "a part of evangelization."

During the four weeks of synod discussions, the pope attended most sessions, listening closely to scores of speeches by the bishops. Many bishops strongly urged the church to fight oppression and human rights violations.

The bishops approved a list of 63 propositions regarding repentance for the pope's consideration in drawing up a major document on the subject.

The bishops did not announce the exact content of the proposals but issued a general summary indicating their central points of concern.

In their summary, the bishops listed three categories of propositions: the first dealing with the church's overall mission of peace and reconciliation; the second referring to the factors in the modern world that have contributed to a sharp drop in the numbers of Catholics going to confession, and the third focusing on suggestions for remedying the situation.

Several bishops called for a more flexible use of the rite of general absolution. At present, whole groups can receive absolution only under extreme situations, such as troops about to enter combat, where individual confession is impossible.

Many bishops from developing countries, citing great shortages of priests and communal customs, have asked for more adaptable guidelines, but the summary makes no specific mention of suggestions along that line.

The synod usually meets every three years to offer its views to the pope on a theme selected by the pontiff. In closing the synod, the pope said it "renders an enormous service to the church."



Pope John Paul II addressing the World Synod of Bishops.

## CIA Director Makes Plea For Anti-Soviet Strategy

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, said in a speech that the United States must counter the Soviet Union in the Third World with a strategy that emphasizes basic human rights and the virtues of democracy.

"It is past time for the American government — executive branch and Congress — to take the Soviet challenge in the Third World seriously and develop a broad, integrated strategy for countering it," Mr. Casey said Saturday.

Mr. Casey made his remarks at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, where 37 years ago Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain gave his famous speech about the "Iron Curtain" that the Russians were drawing down in Eastern Europe.

To deal with all the threats the Soviet Union poses, from nuclear missiles to "creeping imperialism," Mr. Casey declared, "We must maintain a strategic posture that convinces the Soviets that the risk of any attack on the United States or its allies far outweighs any possible benefits."

But more than that is necessary, he said.

The CIA director said that the United States needs "a realistic counterstrategy" in Central America and elsewhere in the Third World that would "represent a sensible American approach to the

Third World whether or not the U.S.S.R. is involved."

Essential ingredients of that strategy, Mr. Casey argued, are: • Greater attention to "our friends and neutrals" around the world before U.S. attention is commanded by coups, insurgencies or instability.

• Demands, "tactfully and privately" delivered, "that our friends observe certain standards of behavior with regard to basic human rights" and issues such as "land reform, corruption and the like."

• Readiness "to help our friends defend themselves," including counterinsurgency training and changes in U.S. laws to permit quicker provision of arms for self-defense.

• Mobilization of "our greatest asset in the Third World, private business."

But the final weapon is one "we can deploy around the world," Mr. Casey said. "We must foster the infrastructure of democracy — the system of a free press, unions, political parties, universities — which allows a people to choose its own way."

Mr. Casey said Grenada "provides a vivid illustration of how the Soviets practice 'creeping imperialism' by proxy. Early reports indicate that, in addition to the Cubans on the island, Soviets, North Koreans, Libyans, East Germans and Bulgarians, mostly working out of the Soviet Embassy, were working together to establish a military base in the eastern Caribbean."

## Reagan's Visit to Seoul Raises Security Concern

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL — The attack Oct. 9 in Burma against President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea has raised suspicions that the same persons may have been responsible for a Sept. 22 bomb explosion at a U.S. cultural center in South Korea and has raised security concerns over President Ronald Reagan's visit Nov. 12 to 14.

According to a Western diplomat, the U.S. authorities are taking additional precautions in connection with the Reagan visit. South Korean officials said they also planned extra security measures.

"Some people may complain that we are doing too much," one of them said.

A traditional Korean welcoming parade is being planned, a Korean official said, and it is expected to attract more than a million people. He said it was unlikely, however, that the two presidents would be in an open car or would get out to shake hands in the crowd, as has been the case on past visits.

Lee Sang Ock, an assistant foreign minister, said the Seoul government was proceeding with plans to create "occasions on which Reagan will be seen by the Korean people and be able to see how much he is welcomed" despite a North Korean threat, made after the Rangoon incident, that if Mr. Reagan visited South Korea "he won't leave alive."

Mr. Lee said South Korea "can assure that Reagan will be safe."

A visit with the U.S. troops based here is expected to go ahead as scheduled and is not thought to involve security problems.

President Chun has blamed North Korea for the incident in Burma in which four cabinet ministers and 13 other South Koreans were killed minutes before Mr. Chun was to arrive at a ceremony. North Korea has denied responsibility.

Even before the Burmese incident, Koreans and Americans here said, circumstantial evidence indicated that the Taegu blast, which killed a 16-year-old Korean, was the work of North Korean agents.

No South Korean dissident group has claimed responsibility for the Taegu explosion, nor have critics of Mr. Chun attempted to use it for political purposes. Earlier, when South Korean dissidents attacked U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan, critics of Mr. Chun announced that the attacks reflected resentment of U.S. support for Mr. Chun.

North Korea's immediate reporting of the Taegu incident also reinforced suspicions that North Korean agents were involved. Consequently, security officials here have increased their vigilance in anticipation of Mr. Reagan's visit.

South Koreans are worried that their success in diplomatic competition with the North for "legitimacy on the peninsula" may have driven the government of President Kim Il Sung to desperation, a South Korean official said.

This worry has resulted in government censorship of reports dealing with the Taegu incident. Publication of photographs of the damage, which U.S. officials estimate at \$25,000, has not been permitted.

## Trudeau Seeks to Soothe U.S.-Soviet Animosity

By Douglas Martin

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has embarked on a mission to bridge what he perceives as the widening chasm between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control.

"The relationship between the superpowers may have become too charged with animosity for East-West relations to be entrusted to them alone," he said in a speech Thursday night.

Mr. Trudeau's mission will involve a series of speeches and consultations with other Western leaders, beginning with a trip to France, West Germany and other European countries next month. The effort is intended to renew political exchanges between Washington and Moscow, which Mr. Trudeau feels has drastically subsided in recent years.

"We are, in short, depoliticizing our most important political relationship," he said.

Mr. Trudeau said he rejected the idea of a nuclear freeze, supported the buildup of conventional forces in Europe to make nuclear conflict less likely and hoped to encourage

talks between the superpowers. He said he had begun "a process of close discussion" with President Ronald Reagan.

The initiative is viewed as the capstone of Mr. Trudeau's 15 years as prime minister. Mr. Trudeau recently turned 64, and he has said he will resign as prime minister before the next election, probably next year. His Liberal Party trailed the opposition Progressive Conservative Party 55 percent to 27 percent in a Gallup Poll released Thursday.

Canadian sources readily admit that neither superpower may be pleased with his effort.

Mr. Trudeau conferred with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on her recent visit to Canada. He will see her again at a meeting of Commonwealth governments next month in India, where he will push his peace effort in the conference's opening speech.

The peace mission could then lead to visits to Moscow and Washington, although government plans specifically reject the idea that Mr. Trudeau would try to put himself in the role of an intermediary.

Rather, he would try to build support among other countries, particularly other Western allies, for new proposals.

## U.S. Invasion Prompts U.K. Arms Debate

By Barnaby J. Feder

LONDON — The government, worried about the impact of the invasion of Grenada on public support for the coming deployment of U.S. cruise missiles here, has scheduled a special House of Commons debate on the issue for Monday.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her senior ministers apparently believed the debate would serve to drive home their argument that U.S. actions during the Grenadian affair have no bearing on the missile arrangements.

As an ally, the United States had been expected to consult more closely than it did on its decision to invade Grenada, but it was under no obligation to do so or to be guided by Britain's views, the government has said. By contrast, there is a specific agreement giving the prime minister veto power over the use of the missiles.

These arguments were laid out repeatedly last week by Mrs. Thatcher and the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. However, they have been lost in the furor surrounding revelations that the government was poorly informed.

The most serious lapse in communication occurred when the British were not told of President Reagan's preliminary decision on Oct. 23 to invade, leaving Sir Geoffrey in the embarrassing position of telling the House of Commons last Monday afternoon, a day before the invasion, that there was no reason to anticipate any such action.

Political opponents, some of whom do not want the cruise missiles under any conditions, are not satisfied with the veto power over their launching, and have demanded that the government block their deployment unless they are under the control of British forces.

They argue that the Grenadian action demonstrates that the United States is prone to react more aggressively than warranted.

Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday, which was televised live here, did nothing to change the battle lines.

## Dutch Protest U.S. Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

spring to go ahead with deployment in 1984.

Earlier Saturday about 200,000 protesters marched in Denmark. The first shipment of cruise missiles is expected in Britain in November, perhaps as early as next week. Later in November, West Germany is scheduled to receive the first parts of 108 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles.

More protests are anticipated, especially in West Germany, as the deployment begins. Recently hundreds of thousands of protesters turned out in West Germany, Britain, Stockholm, Brussels, Paris and Rome.

■ Fence Cut in Britain  
About 1,000 women demonstrators cut down several hundred yards of fence Saturday night at the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common, where cruise missiles are to arrive next week. The Associated Press reported from London.

■ Blockade in West Germany  
Demonstrators staging a sit-down blockade Saturday of the U.S. military base at Waldheide planned to widen their protest action to include the nearby U.S. barracks at Neckarsulm, Reuters reported from Heilbronn, West Germany.

About 500 demonstrators began a planned four-day action at the three entrances to Waldheide, which they say will be equipped with Pershing-2 missiles.

With the growth of the Hispanic population in the United States, Latin American poets, playwrights and filmmakers are finding new audiences. Even the visual arts of Latin America, which have long suffered from deep-rooted biases in museums and art history departments, are becoming better known.

A minimal reaction from Washington, not even the price of a single F-14, would be sufficient, if properly allocated, to give a mighty boost to the few small and lonely organizations trying to respond to the need.

ROGER D. STONE  
New York

The writer is a former president of the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York.

Tanaka Trial  
Regarding "Suspense Increasing in Japan as Judgment Day Approaches for Tanaka" (IHT, Oct. 11) by William Chapman:

Mr. Chapman, referring to important testimony in the Tanaka trial given by Miesko Enomoto, says that "Mrs. Enomoto subsequently

left her husband, became an instant celebrity, launched an acting career and posed nude for Penthouse magazine."

In what way does this information relate to the story? What did Mr. Chapman hope to achieve by including such information? Is this objective journalism?

ALAN HIRVELA  
Hong Kong

On Patriotism  
Regarding "American Topics" (IHT, Oct. 10):

Edwin Fuedler of the Heritage Foundation is quoted as follows: "Our job is to run the flag all the way up the flagpole and hope people salute." This statement reflects the popular notion that patriotism must be equated with conservative values. I challenge that idea: It is pernicious at best, and highly offensive to those who love their country and do not happen to support conservative politics.

The Random House Dictionary defines a patriot as "a person who loves, supports and defends his country and its interests." Such favorite conservative programs as armed intervention in the affairs of other countries, military build-up, and the wanton "development" of wilderness areas, to name a few, do not contribute even slightly to the interest and well-being of the United States — to the contrary.

U.S. interests would be better served by supporting the ideals of the American Revolution, by encouraging national self-determination in such countries as Nicaragua and South Africa; channeling U.S. financial resources into areas that would directly benefit the nation's

people, such as educational programs; and encouraging the research into and development of renewable, nonpolluting forms of energy. A country is truly strong whose people are educated, healthy and optimistic. A weak country must rely on a false sense of security such as that provided by bigger bombs and more weapons.

Those who work for disarmament have at least as much love for their country as those who favor the arms race.

BARRY PRITZKER  
Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France.

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— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**ROME** — Grouped wedding celebrations for 8,620 couples, promoted by the Fascist Party as part of a campaign to increase the birthrate, were held in Rome and throughout the surrounding province. In the city, 820 couples celebrated the wedding Mass and received eucharistic benedictions in the Church of Santa Maria of the Angels, preceding an enormous reception for brides and bridegrooms. A crowd gathered to watch the novel ceremony. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played. At the reception, envelopes containing 1,000 lire each and a portrait of Mussolini were given to each couple. This afternoon, all were received by the Pope. Membership in the Fascist Party was a prerequisite for the ceremonies.

its enemies or its friends. But the most fateful element in Mr. Reagan's approach was the conviction that Soviet action underlies all the unrest that is going on, acting, as he said Thursday, through a worldwide network of surrogates and terrorists. Every dispute or disorder was interpreted in terms of Soviet manipulation. Central America was not allowed the dignity of its own revolution. In Reagan administration eyes, the Sandinists in Nicaragua, the guerrillas in El Salvador and those operating in Guatemala, the lackless Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and General Hudson Austin in Grenada, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Black Liberation Movement, the Syrians, all merely were figures in the cast of strings leading to Moscow. This vulgar and unsustainable reductionism is the reason the United States now is in Grenada, Lebanon and El Salvador. These are pressible

The commanding officers of the American and French forces in Beirut should be replaced for not having taken adequate measures of protection against a kamikaze-type attack. No one can maintain seriously that such penetrations could not have been expected, or that they are impossible to prevent. Nothing is simpler: A few trucks, armored cars or tanks positioned across the access roads so that any intruding vehicle would slow down to slogging ground

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**THE EDITOR**

them — with stops and back-ups — could have done the job, and could have saved more than 200 lives, and U.S. and French prestige.

**BAREND HOLE**

*Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.*

The monumental tragedy shows us all the qualities of those who oppose liberty here and elsewhere. To make a political point, they do not consider the cost in men's lives, nor the awesome effect on the thousands to whom these lives were so precious. To hold freedom in contempt is to hold man in contempt. This is the barbarism we face together.

*The Washington Post*



## EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

### Sweden Leads in the Floaters Market With an Issue Totalling \$500 Million

PARIS — Floating rate notes were the major attraction of the Eurobond market last week, with Sweden, Belgium and Ford Credit of Canada issuing \$600 million of paper.

Sweden was both the largest issuer — \$500 million — and the most daring with a final maturity of 20 years.

Investment bankers have been insisting for some months that FRNs have been transformed from a capital market instrument to a money-market instrument and Sweden's offering is seen as yet one more confirmation of this metamorphosis.

Floaters, because the coupons are regularly reset to conform with prevailing market conditions, have always been considered money-market-type instruments: apart from questions about the underlying risk of the issuer, investors could, at least in theory, be sure of being able to sell their holdings without any loss of capital.

The only element keeping floaters from being regarded as a fully-fledged money-market instrument was the question of liquidity. Could holders always be certain of finding buyers, or would they have to knock down the price to be able to unload their paper?

Today, that is a diminishing worry. The great flux of cash that has always characterized the Eurobond market appears to be drawn to floaters and, as the market gets bigger and more liquid, ever more cash is attracted.

Traditionally, surplus cash was put out to earn interest in the interbank market. But depositors only get the lower bid rate banks quote rather than the offered rate used as the basis for floating rate notes. In addition, deposits have to be large — at least \$100,000 — and are for fixed periods of time which can be changed only for a penalty charge.

Bank certificates of deposit were also traditionally attractive, both for the higher remuneration to investors and the marketability of such paper in an active secondary market.

But floaters offer the most appeal in terms of return, provided of course that liquidity is no worry. For example, on Friday, the six-month interbank bid rate for deposits was 9 11/16 percent (on an annual basis). Six-month CDs of top-rated banks paid 9 percent. But floaters, typically, paying a quarter-point over the six-month offered rate, would fetch 10 percent.

#### Private Placings Sold in U.S.

Booied by studies, such as those of Salomon Brothers, showing that floaters consistently provide the highest yield compared with other cash management instruments, corporate treasurers, central banks and commercial banks have increasingly turned to the FRN market as an outlet for their temporary liquidity.

Further evidence of this last week was Chase Manhattan's issue of \$200 million of 12-year FRNs designed for sale within the United States. There have been a handful of private placements using Libor pricing sold in the United States, but this is the first publicly registered issue. Interest will be set at the three-month Libor rate. No margin over Libor is deemed necessary to sell the notes because Libor is sufficiently higher than Treasury bill rates or domestic CD rates to appeal to U.S. institutions.

In fact, many analysts believe that the standard quarter-point margin over Libor carried by most floaters is on its way out and that paper can be

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Texas Banks Fall on Troubled Times

### Texas Banking Companies: How the Leaders Compare

Banking Company	Headquarters	Total Assets Sept. '83 (\$ billions)	Percent of Loans To Energy Sector	9 mos. '83 Net Income (\$ millions)	9 mos. '82 Net Income (\$ millions)	No. of Banks
Interfirst Corporation	Dallas	\$22.3	30%	\$125.0	\$155.1	66
Republic Bank Corporation	Dallas	17.7	14%	114.9	112.0	37
Texas Commerce Bancshares	Houston	17.5	28%	133.6	127.5	63
First City Bancorporation	Dallas	18.6	25%	63.7	95.5	64
Mercantile Texas Corporation	Dallas	10.8	13%	78.7	75.4	30
Southwest Bancshares	Houston	7.4	18%	29.9	51.6	39
Allied Bancshares (LOSS)	Houston	7.1	18%	74.3	62.5	48

### Profits, Growth Are Under Strain

By Thomas J. Lueck

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of expansion, Texas's major banks are reeling from the first serious strains on their growth and profitability in more than a decade.

Since the early 1970s, Texas bankers had been blessed by an unusually robust economy. The surge in oil and gas drilling, followed by a boom in real estate development, produced steadily higher profits for banks. Especially in the state's two money centers, Houston and Dallas, banks were benefiting from their high-yielding energy loans. And in an unprecedented wave of acquisitions, several of the state's bank holding companies grew geometrically by buying out smaller rivals.

But since mid-1982, after the oil boom went bust and Dallas and Houston became overbuilt with ultra-modern, mirrored glass office buildings, Texas banks have fallen out of favor on Wall Street. Especially in the wake of the collapse of the Penn Square Bank in neighboring Oklahoma, which had a huge portfolio of irrevocable energy loans, banking industry analysts have expressed growing fears that some Texas banks might have similar problems.

And earlier this month, bank news that had seemed merely depressing abruptly turned grim.

On Oct. 7, Interfirst Corp. of Dallas, the state's No. 1 bank holding company, reported the largest quarterly loss in the history of American banking, \$194 million. Only a week later, another large energy lender, First National Bank of Midland, was closed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and finally sold to RepublicBank of Dallas in the second-largest bank failure in U.S. history.



The lobby of Interfirst Bank in Dallas.

The coalescence of two events so devastating raised an inevitable question: Are events at Interfirst and Midland merely symptoms of broader problems to come for Texas banking?

"Reports of the death of the Texas economy have been greatly exaggerated," replies Ben F. Love, chairman of Texas Commerce Bancshares Inc. of Houston, the state's third-largest holding company. "This is still a tremendous place to be in banking."

Interfirst, which owns 66 banks in Texas, maintains that it will be profitable in the fourth quarter. Robert H. Stewart, chairman of Interfirst's flagship bank in Dallas, characterized the bank's third-quarter loss, as "a bump in the road."

At the same time, Interfirst, which has been one of the nation's fastest-growing bank holding companies, is seriously reevaluating its management.

For most of the year, Interfirst had brided at any suggestion that its loan portfolio might be flawed. But when it disclosed its third-quarter loss, it also announced that William Broadlove, who had been chairman of the holding company's Dallas bank, had been forced out and replaced by Mr. Stewart.

"We have been unsatisfied with some of the management judgments," said Mr. Stewart. Interfirst's chairman. In addition, Mr. Stewart said, Interfirst now has essentially completed its flurry of acquisitions which

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## U.S. Continues To Push Japan On Phone Gear

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Hisashi Shinto, the 73-year-old president of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., would just as soon forget his last meeting here with U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock in February.

In that private session, Mr. Brock, according to U.S. officials, told Mr. Shinto in no uncertain terms that the three-year agreement to open procurement by Japan's telephone monopoly to foreign bidders had been of "little value" since it took effect in 1981. Unless NTT bought more U.S. equipment soon, Mr. Brock warned, he would not recommend to President Ronald Reagan that the pact be renewed at the end of this year — a move that would almost certainly lead to a closing of the lucrative U.S. telecommunications market to Japanese companies.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Brock is scheduled to drop by NTT's headquarters again. "I certainly hope my discussion with Mr. Brock will be more enjoyable than the one we had in February," Mr. Shinto said.

It should be. Earlier this month, NTT announced plans to buy several U.S. products, including a large system for handling communications traffic from American Telephone & Telegraph International and a supercomputer from Cray Research Inc. The purchases will lift NTT's procurement of U.S. goods to \$140 million in the 1983 fiscal year, ending next March.

By contrast, Japanese companies sold products valued at from \$600 million to \$900 million in the United States last year, depending on what items are classified as telecommunications equipment.

The \$140-million level is minuscule compared to NTT's yearly procurement budget of about \$3 billion but it is more than three times the value of U.S. equipment bought in 1982 and nearly 10 times the 1981 figure.

Even Reagan administration officials concede that, as one put it, "After two years of bureaucratic

inertia that held up implementation of the agreement, we are finally seeing some progress." U.S. threats to cancel the agreement have recently died away. Officials on both sides said the agreement will be renewed.

Nonetheless, several problems remain that U.S. trade negotiators and industry executives said restrict access to Japan's telecommunications market, and NTT is the gatekeeper to that market.

More importantly, the Japanese telecommunications industry has traditionally possessed many of the characteristics that Japan's critics have branded unfair such trade practices as government-backed joint-research projects and government-endorsed purchasing arrangements favoring a small group of Japanese companies.

It is one thing, critics point out, for Mr. Shinto, a former shipbuilding executive who took over the public corporation in 1981, to call for opening up the procurement

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

### Nakasone to Try To Ease Disputes

United Press International

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has indicated that it would be impossible to resolve all trade issues clouding U.S.-Japanese ties before President Ronald Reagan's trip to Japan, officials said.

Mr. Nakasone, however, agreed Saturday to step up efforts to bring the trade disputes under control in the next few months, apparently in a bid to keep them from becoming a campaign issue during the U.S. presidential election next year, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Mr. Nakasone gave his government's position in an hour-long meeting with U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock, currently in Tokyo to pave the way for Mr. Reagan's Nov. 9-12 visit to Japan.

## Chase Manhattan Denies Conflict of Interest Exists in Dual Venezuelan Role

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chase Manhattan Bank, acknowledging complaints of other banks that it has been playing a dual role as adviser to the government of Venezuela and chairman of the group of banks seeking to negotiate a rescheduling of its debt, denied that it was involved in a conflict of interest.

"It's much ado about nothing," a Chase spokesman said Friday.

A group of 13 international banks, of which Chase is the chairman, has been seeking to develop with the Venezuelans a plan of action to refinance the \$26 billion owed by the government and its agencies to the banks. More than half of this is short-term debt, due to be repaid within one year. No firm figure has been put forward for the debt owed by private sector.

In March, when discussions be-

gan, the steering committee advised Venezuela's 450 bank lenders to accept a 90-day deferral on principal payments. In June, that deferral was extended for a further 90

#### SYNDICATED LOANS

days and in September, it was extended for one month.

On Friday, bankers meeting in New York agreed to a new 90-day deferral through Jan. 31, designed to delay the talks until after the scheduled Dec. 4 election in Venezuela. The election is regarded as the major roadblock to the government's agreeing to a formal rescheduling.

Meanwhile, Chase released the following statement explaining its role in the discussions:

"In the early part of 1983, prior to forming the advisory group of banks, the minister of finance sought Chase's assistance with re-

spect to matters surrounding refinancing of the republic's short-term debt. At that time, believing that the Venezuelan situation was different than the situation in other countries, the minister was not anticipating additional financing which might lead to traditional agency fees common in other recent country restructurings.

"We suggested that, in light of the nature of the commitment of time and people needed to provide the minister support (for such activities as economic research, financial analysis, the preparation and distribution of reports as well as computer assistance), a monthly fee on a declining basis through the end of September would be appropriate. This was accepted by the minister.

"The actual fee was \$300,000 a month for four months and \$100,000 a month for the last three months, terminating Sept. 30, 1983.

"In subsequent conversation, the minister was advised that if an agency role should ultimately be requested of Chase, we would recognize these fees already taken into account. In comparison to other large reschedulings, this might cover the first several years from the outset of this undertaking.

"Right through to today, neither our legal counsel nor Chase management believes there is any issue whatsoever as to a conflict of interest. In fact, we believe it is much ado about nothing."

Officials of the other banks on the advisory committee refused to discuss the matter.

The bankers were also unable to say where Venezuela stood on its interest payments, which were to have been kept current, other than to acknowledge that there has been

he could not say how much they were.

The only other excitement last week was the stiff competition by banks to win the mandate from Algeria to market its loan. Bids were asked to be submitted for a \$500-million loan. But it is understood that \$750 million is the ultimate target if reception to the terms on the \$500 million justifies an increase.

The loan is likely to run for eight years and is expected to carry a split 4-4/4 point margin over the six-month London interbank offered rate.

Bankers are also preparing to offer terms to Belgium to raise about \$1 billion. Although Belgium could probably raise funds more cheaply by issuing floating rate notes, bankers report that the government

does not want to market tax-free securities which might be sold to Belgian investors. Its current \$50 million floater is to be marketed only in Scandinavia and is being sold in very large denominations as registered securities to avoid such a flowback.

While proposals are expected to be submitted next month, the loan is not expected to be marketed until early next year.

The Philippines, which has arranged a 90-day standstill on its debt payments, is to meet with bankers in New York on Nov. 9 to open negotiations to formally reschedule its debt. The daylong meeting, to be chaired by Manufacturers Hanover Trust, is described as an open-ended meeting. Prime Minister Cesar E. Virata is scheduled to attend.

## U.S. Economic Upturn Is Greater Than Forecast

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates and budget deficits are at levels that were unthinkable during the 1970s, yet the U.S. economy is growing at a healthy pace and confounding forecasts of an anemic recovery from the recession.

"The most surprising thing about this recovery is its normalcy," said Norman Robertson, chief economist at Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh. From his vantage point in the heart of the steel industry, Mr. Robertson said "smokestack America is still hurting," but the overall economy is improving, according to broad measures such as uniform employment and industrial production.

Although the economic improvement is greater than expected, there are still fears that huge federal budget deficits could derail the recovery by pushing interest rates up to levels that would once again stifle the housing industry.

While the effect of the Treasury deficits on interest rates is widely debated and analysts disagree about the direction of interest rates over the next six months, the consensus is that Treasury borrowing needs will remain high with no cutbacks in spending or increases in taxes before the November 1984 elections.

The Reagan administration projects that fiscal 1984's deficit will be the second largest in history at \$179 billion following a \$193 billion deficit in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, 1983. While the administration also forecasts a lower deficit of \$131 billion in fiscal 1986, some market participants are skeptical as they remember that fiscal 1984 was supposed to be the

year of a balanced budget, according to the financial plan unveiled at the start of President Ronald Reagan's term.

The yield on long-term Treasury

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

bonds — the benchmark for other key interest rates ranging from home mortgages to corporate bonds — was at 11.69 percent late Friday, not far from the 12-percent level when the Reagan administration took office in January 1981. In the interim, the long bond yield fluctuated between a high of slightly over 15 percent in February 1982, and a low of about 10 percent last May.

Most recently, the long bond market seems to have ignored the news that the Treasury will need to raise only about \$42 billion of new cash this quarter, down from more than \$60 billion estimated in July. During the three months beginning Jan. 1, the Treasury estimates its cash needs will rise to more than \$50 billion.

According to many traders and other market participants, the recent reductions in Treasury borrowing needs do little to change the interest rate outlook. A common view is that a significant decline in rates will come only with major reductions in Treasury borrowings are needed as the recovery matures and spawns stronger credit demands from businesses and individuals.

The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply known as M-1

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Oct. 28

Postbook Savings 5.50 %

Tax Exempt Bonds 9.51 %

Money Market Funds 8.59 %

Bank Money Market Accounts 8.55 %

Home Mortgage 12.25 %

PHILS average

— composed of cash, checking and similar accounts — fell \$2.4 billion in the latest week to a seasonally adjusted average of \$517.4 billion, indicating that the money supply remains distorted by deregulated bank accounts. Market analysts had expected the measure to remain flat or to fall about \$1 billion.

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# International Bond Prices - Week of Oct. 27

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel. 623-1277; a Division of Financière Cr dit Suisse-First Boston  
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors

Country	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
<b>EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS</b>					
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1985	10.50	102.50	10.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1986	10.75	102.50	10.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1987	11.00	102.50	11.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1988	11.25	102.50	11.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1989	11.50	102.50	11.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1990	11.75	102.50	11.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1991	12.00	102.50	12.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1992	12.25	102.50	12.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1993	12.50	102.50	12.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1994	12.75	102.50	12.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1995	13.00	102.50	13.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1996	13.25	102.50	13.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1997	13.50	102.50	13.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1998	13.75	102.50	13.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 1999	14.00	102.50	14.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2000	14.25	102.50	14.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2001	14.50	102.50	14.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2002	14.75	102.50	14.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2003	15.00	102.50	15.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2004	15.25	102.50	15.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2005	15.50	102.50	15.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2006	15.75	102.50	15.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2007	16.00	102.50	16.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2008	16.25	102.50	16.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2009	16.50	102.50	16.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2010	16.75	102.50	16.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2011	17.00	102.50	17.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2012	17.25	102.50	17.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2013	17.50	102.50	17.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2014	17.75	102.50	17.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2015	18.00	102.50	18.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2016	18.25	102.50	18.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2017	18.50	102.50	18.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2018	18.75	102.50	18.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2019	19.00	102.50	19.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2020	19.25	102.50	19.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2021	19.50	102.50	19.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2022	19.75	102.50	19.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2023	20.00	102.50	20.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2024	20.25	102.50	20.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2025	20.50	102.50	20.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2026	20.75	102.50	20.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2027	21.00	102.50	21.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2028	21.25	102.50	21.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2029	21.50	102.50	21.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2030	21.75	102.50	21.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2031	22.00	102.50	22.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2032	22.25	102.50	22.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2033	22.50	102.50	22.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2034	22.75	102.50	22.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2035	23.00	102.50	23.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2036	23.25	102.50	23.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2037	23.50	102.50	23.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2038	23.75	102.50	23.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2039	24.00	102.50	24.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2040	24.25	102.50	24.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2041	24.50	102.50	24.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2042	24.75	102.50	24.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2043	25.00	102.50	25.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2044	25.25	102.50	25.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2045	25.50	102.50	25.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2046	25.75	102.50	25.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2047	26.00	102.50	26.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2048	26.25	102.50	26.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2049	26.50	102.50	26.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2050	26.75	102.50	26.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2051	27.00	102.50	27.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2052	27.25	102.50	27.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2053	27.50	102.50	27.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2054	27.75	102.50	27.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2055	28.00	102.50	28.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2056	28.25	102.50	28.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2057	28.50	102.50	28.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2058	28.75	102.50	28.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2059	29.00	102.50	29.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2060	29.25	102.50	29.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2061	29.50	102.50	29.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2062	29.75	102.50	29.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2063	30.00	102.50	30.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2064	30.25	102.50	30.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2065	30.50	102.50	30.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2066	30.75	102.50	30.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2067	31.00	102.50	31.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2068	31.25	102.50	31.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2069	31.50	102.50	31.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2070	31.75	102.50	31.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2071	32.00	102.50	32.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2072	32.25	102.50	32.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2073	32.50	102.50	32.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2074	32.75	102.50	32.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2075	33.00	102.50	33.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2076	33.25	102.50	33.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2077	33.50	102.50	33.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2078	33.75	102.50	33.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2079	34.00	102.50	34.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2080	34.25	102.50	34.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2081	34.50	102.50	34.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2082	34.75	102.50	34.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2083	35.00	102.50	35.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2084	35.25	102.50	35.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2085	35.50	102.50	35.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2086	35.75	102.50	35.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2087	36.00	102.50	36.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2088	36.25	102.50	36.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2089	36.50	102.50	36.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2090	36.75	102.50	36.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2091	37.00	102.50	37.00	102.50
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Belgium	Belgium Govt 2093	37.50	102.50	37.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2094	37.75	102.50	37.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2095	38.00	102.50	38.00	102.50
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Belgium	Belgium Govt 2097	38.50	102.50	38.50	102.50
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Belgium	Belgium Govt 2099	39.00	102.50	39.00	102.50
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Belgium	Belgium Govt 2103	40.00	102.50	40.00	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2104	40.25	102.50	40.25	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2105	40.50	102.50	40.50	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2106	40.75	102.50	40.75	102.50
Belgium	Belgium Govt 2107	41.00	102.50	41.00	102.50
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Belgium	Belgium Govt 2109	41.50	102.50	41.50	102.50
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Belgium	Belgium Govt 2154	52.75	102.50	52.75	102.50
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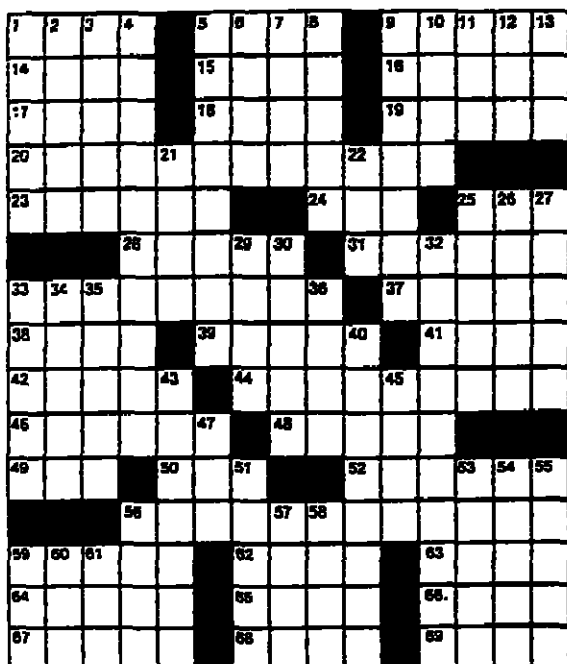












- ACROSS**
- 1 Cole  
5 Brown's cousins  
9 Clock  
14 Actress  
15 Anderson  
16 Give forth  
18 Actress Rich  
17 "It" — Necessarily so  
18 City in Hawaii  
19 Dapper  
20 Halloween alternative  
23 "But to — was to love" — Burns  
24 Prefix with plunk  
25 Sch. units  
26 Suppers for 30  
31 President of France: 1932-40  
33 Office gadget  
37 Threefold  
38 Zhivago's beloved  
39 Cat in "Through the Looking Glass"  
41 Bone: Comb. form  
42 Look — horse in the mouth  
44 Self-powered item
- DOWN**
- 1 Blind sections  
2 River at Nantes  
3 Sandy owner  
4 Preoccupation in colonial Salem  
5 Made cattle harmless  
6 Kabul bigwig  
7 With  
8 Babies' bird  
9 Muezzin's tower  
10 "How now!" — Hamlet  
11 Receive
- 12 Financial abbr.**  
**13 Ron of the Cubs**  
**21 Retain**  
**22 Murray, e.g.**  
**23 Miller's material**  
**26 Vince Lombardi's "Night"**  
**27 Curl the lip**  
**28 Indigo**  
**30 Spanish title**  
**32 Halloween transportation**  
**33 Spartacus was one**  
**34 Five-time U.S.A. champ**  
**35 Originator**  
**36 Derby, e.g.**  
**40 Difficulty**  
**43 That can be held**  
**45 Intend**  
**47 Medico**  
**51 Elides**  
**53 Maisee**  
**54 Rye fungus**  
**55 Easy tasks**  
**56 Take form**  
**57 "Don't bet" —**  
**58 Caron role**  
**59 Grimaldi**  
**60 One — time**  
**61 Place for Bunsen or Petri**

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON, CAN YA TELL WHICH IS ME AN WHICH IS JOEY?"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Answer here: 

Friday's Jumble: FAIRY ENEMY PAUPER TALLOW

Answer: The ram said to the female of the species: "I'M AFTER EWE"

(Answers known)

WHAT THE NEW FATHER OF QUINTUPLETS JUST COULDN'T BELIEVE.

PASHIM

STUBOE

CEHOP

SNUKK

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

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JUMBLE

JUMBLE

## PEANUTS

EACH HALLOWEEN I SIT IN THIS PUMPKIN PATCH WAITING FOR THE "GREAT PUMPKIN" TO APPEAR...



THIS YEAR I KNOW HE'S GOING TO COME!



WHAT WAS THAT? I HEARD A NOISE! IS IT? IT IS!!



THE GREAT PUMPKIN! WHO?

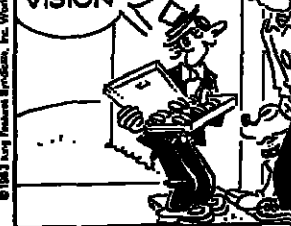


## BLONDIE

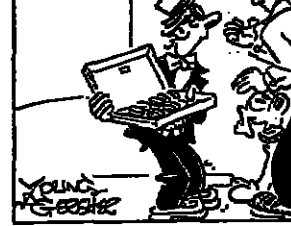
I'M SELLING PRESCRIPTION EYEGLASSES



THEY'RE GUARANTEED TO GIVE YOU PERFECT VISION



C'MON INSIDE AND WE'LL TALK

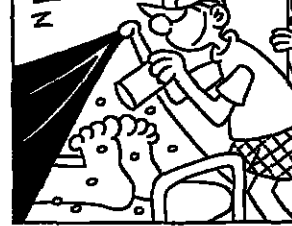


WHAP

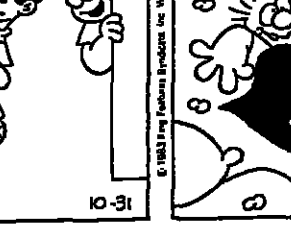


## BEETLE BAILEY

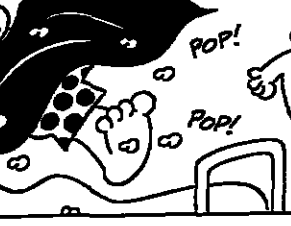
WHAT'S BEETLE DOING TO SARGE?



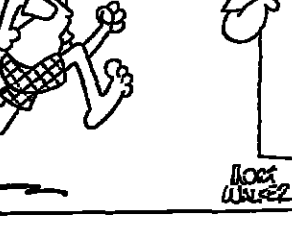
HE'S PUTTING POPCORN IN HIS BED



POP! POP! POP!



THEN HE TURNED HIS ELECTRIC BLANKET WAY UP



## ANDY CAPP

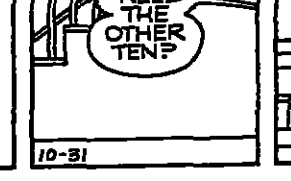
I WAS MAGIC TODAY. PURE MAGIC! I'VE GOT THE TEN WITH SCIENCE



PARDON ME FOR INTERRUPTING, BUT MANY POKERS ARE THERE IN THE TEAM?



ELEVEN



WHY DO YOU NEED THE OTHER TEN?

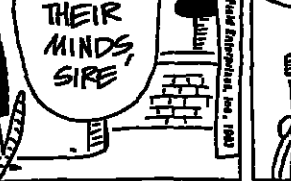


## WIZARD of ID

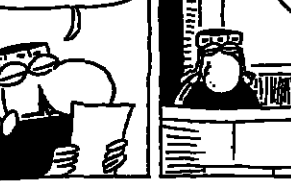
WAIT UNTIL I TELL THEM CRIME IS DOWN TEN PERCENT



THAT SHOULD BLOW THEIR MINDS, SIRE



WHAT'S THE CROWD LOOK LIKE?



DOWN ABOUT TEN PERCENT



## REX MORGAN

I'M REALLY NOT HUNGRY, MELISSA!



IT'S AFTER SIX O'CLOCK AND YOU HAVEN'T HAD ANYTHING SINCE BREAKFAST! YOU'RE GOING TO EAT, RICHARD!



TELL ME, HOW LONG HAD YOU KNOWN THAT LORETTA WAS DRINKING?



LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY: I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HER PROBLEM WAS UNTIL RECENTLY — BUT FOR THE PAST YEAR SHE HASN'T ACTED LIKE THE SAME PERSON I KNOW!

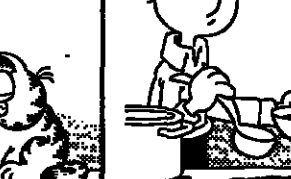


## GARFIELD

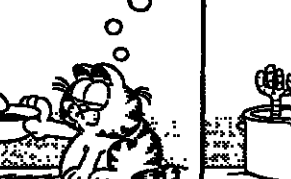
HERE'S SOME CHICKEN SOUP, GARFIELD



NO THANKS, I REALLY COULDN'T



I'VE NEVER KNOWN GARFIELD TO REFUSE FOOD



## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Filly All Along Wins Rich U.S. Turf Race

(AP) — All Along ran away from nine rivals Saturday for an easy victory in the \$585,700 Turf Classic at Aqueduct. It was the fourth straight year that a French-based filly has won the race, Anifa having triumphed in 1980 and April Run in 1981 and last year.

Under jockey Walter Swinburn, All Along finished 8 1/2 lengths ahead of Thunder Puddles. The 4-year-old winner of the recent Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris carried 123 pounds under the weight-for-age conditions of Saturday's race; she completed the 1 1/4 miles on a firm course in 2:24.

On Oct. 16, All Along won the Rothmans International on the grass at Woodbine in Toronto, and if she wins the Nov. 12 Washington, D.C., International, also on turf, she will win a \$1 million bonus offered for a sweep of all three.

## Stenmark's Olympic Status Unsettled

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The president of the International Ski Federation said Saturday that no final decision has been made on the Olympic eligibility of Swedish star Ingemar Stenmark, despite word from other officials indicating he would not compete at the 1984 Winter Games.

Marc Hodler, the Swiss president of the FIS, said Stenmark's status will be discussed by the FIS council next weekend in Bern.

Hodler took issue with Serge Lang, chairman of the World Cup Committee, who on Friday said Stenmark would not compete at the Olympics because he holds a "B" license, allowing him to keep all the money he earns from endorsements the day he retires from skiing. "It is certainly not within the authority of the chairman of the World Cup committee to make a decision," Hodler said.

## Lott Pensacola Golf Leader by 1 Stroke

PENSACOLA, Fla. (UPI) — Lyn Lott shot a 6-under-par 65 here Saturday for a 13-under total of 200 and a one-stroke lead going into the final round of the Pensacola Open golf tournament, the last stop on the 1983 PGA tour.

Doug Towell and Mark McCumber were at 201 after 65 on the 7,093-yard Perdido Bay Country Club course. Jon Chaffee (a third-round 66) and Lon Hinkle (67) were at 202 and Dan Pohl (66) and Mark Hayes (67) were tied at 203. Mike Lye, whose 70 on Friday made him a two-stroke leader after two rounds, fell into a group at 205 with a 72.

## Transition

**BASERBALL**  
American League  
MINNESOTA — Called up Ed Hodel, pitcher, Mike Hart, David Miller, and Garry Luster, outfielders, and Alvaro Espinoza, shortstop. Assisted Jeff Little, pitcher, and Scott Ullrich and Jason Voge, infielders to Toledo of the International League.

**BASKETBALL**  
National Basketball Association  
DENVER — Reached agreement with Dan Issel, center, on a contract extension through the 1984-85 season.

**FOOTBALL**  
National Football League  
GREEN BAY — Placed Eddie Lee Ivey, running back, on the four-week non-football illness reserve list.

## TV Imparts Rosy Glow to Small U.S. Racetrack

By Andrew Beyer

Washington Post Service

GRANTVILLE, Pennsylvania — If you were attempting to foresee the future of U.S. thoroughbred racing, you would scarcely think to look for clues amid the cornfields of southeastern Pennsylvania.

But Penn National Race Course is the site of a revolutionary venture — the marriage of racing, betting and television. The thoroughbred industry is watching the experiment with rapt attentiveness.

People in Allentown, Bethlehem and other communities can now watch and wager on the entire night's program at Penn National without leaving their living rooms.

From 7 until 11:30 P.M. they can tune in a cable channel that shows them virtually everything that is happening at the track.

They see the odds, the probable exacta payoffs, the horses being saddled in the paddock, the post parades and the races. As they watch, they can pick up their telephones, call Penn National on a toll-free number and place any type of bet.

This is just about any horseplayer's version of heaven. It is track management's idea of heaven, too. "This is going to do for racing what satellite television did for football," said Penn National's general manager, William J. Bork, "what television has done for pro football."

Because Penn National has no metropolitan area larger than Harrisburg from which to draw customers, the track has never done more than a modest business. Officials there had been thinking wistfully about the possibilities of cable TV for a long time, and pushed for the inclusion of legalized telephone betting when Pennsylvania passed a racing reform bill in 1981.

"I always felt that Teletel without TV wouldn't work," Bork said. "But the only way to get on TV was through a satellite, and that's a huge expense. The cost stopped us for a while. But finally we said, 'Let's bite the bullet,' and rented an uplink — which sends the signals up."

It costs us \$2,500 a day to put the signal on a satellite. Then we went to the cable companies." Penn National offered its programming, free of charge, to cable companies serving Allentown and Bethlehem, some 60 miles away. Then it solicited telephone-betting accounts from people in those areas.

A customer keeps money on deposit at the track. When he phones in a bet, he gives his account number and his personal code. The computer punches that information into a computer terminal, which calls the current balance on the account, and then records the bet.

Penn National now has 3,500 teletel accounts, which contribute about \$45,000 a night to the track's handle — or about 10 percent of its total business. Telephone betting has cut the track's attendance by about 200 people a night, but Bork, that's a temporary dip. In the long run, those losses will be outweighed by the new teletel revenue.

This venture into one relatively small region of Pennsylvania is the beginning. Now Penn National is trying to get commitments from bigger cable companies. Bork hopes to get the Penn National races on a cable system that reaches 200,000 homes in the Pittsburgh area, where racing fans would doubtless welcome an alternative to dreary Waterford Park.

## BOOKS

## PET SEMATARY

By Stephen King. 373 pp. \$15.95.  
Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10167.  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt.

SOMEWHERE, around the time in 1980 when his novel "Firestarter" was published, it was written (I think), or said, that Stephen King was at work on a book that was frightening even to him. This was a fairly intriguing rumor, because since 1974, when his first novel, "Carrie," came out, this prolific genius of horror had produced some fairly scary books, among the best of which were "The Shining" (1977) and "The Stand" (1978).

But then, after that rumor got around, there came a number of books that were unlikely to have fit its description. It could not have been "Cujo" (1981), which was effective enough in its account of a killer dog on the loose, but hardly nightmare material. Nor could it have been "Different Seasons" (1982), an uneven collection of novellas, or "Christine" (1983), the rather slow-moving story of a homicidal car with a couple of frightening moments here and there. And it certainly wasn't going to be his latest book, "Pet Sematary," with its downright silly title, inspired by a place on the edge of a Maine forest where children had gone over the years to bury their dead dogs and parakeets.

Actually, there are a number of things that at first seem silly and innocuous about King's latest thriller. Along with the name of the book, there are the titles assigned to its three parts, "The Pet Sematary," "The Micmac Burying Ground" and "Oz, the Great and Terrible."

There are all the portentous epigraphs about famous burials and Jesus's raising of Lazarus. And there's the first visit to the "sematary," shortly after Dr. Louis and Rachel Creed and their two children, Ellie (5 years old) and Gage (a year old), move in to Ludlow, Maine. It is out in the woods in back of the colonial house they have just driven all the way from Chicago to settle into. It has little grave markers with messages on them, such as "Smucky the Cat. He Was Obedient" and "Biffer, Biffer, a bel-lova sniffer, until he died he made us richer."

## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

STAB	REY	ALONE
LARES	ANI	LIMAS
ARTIE	ROM	INERT
POSTADOLESCENCE		
WON	SUED	
COLLAR	RAMS	EPI
AVAIL	LAVA	KLAN
MIDDLEAGE	CRISIS	
ENDS	YSER	EDILE
LES	SETS	ODDEST
ENOW	ERR	
AGE	BEFORE	BEAUTY
SAMOA	REL	STERE
SLINK	DIE	SOLO
TIARDY	SND	PETS

Who in creation does King think he's scaring with this dappert? But it is simply amazing how quickly the mood proceeds to thicken. There is the authenticity of the story's Down East characters, particularly nice old Judd Crandall, who lives across the road from the Creeds and shows them the "sematary."

There is the author's sweetly folksy evocation of the Maine countryside ("and now there was a good snow, that late summer gossamer which comes in late on autumn every year") and, by way of contrast, the piling up on the page of brand-name products annoying at times but useful to King in establishing the unstable quality of his domestic settings.

There is Ellie's beloved cat, Winston Churchill, or Churchill, which seems to be killed one day by a speeding oil rig, but then comes back. "Like the cat in the nursery rhyme."

And then King does something unspeakably cruel and heartbreaking, something that he has been toying with for a couple of books now, something bad enough so that he does not in the least appear to be straining for effect when he writes, by way of introducing what is going to happen next in "Pet Sematary," "It's probably wrong to believe there can be any limit to the horror which the human mind can experience."

But never mind the horror, which, when the last drop of blood finally spills, does not seem much worse than the experience of reading a 373-page version of W.W. Jacobs's famous short story, "The Monkey's Paw," which King honorably invokes a couple of times in the unlikely event that we have forgotten, or never knew, about the old couple who wish on a talisman that their son, recently mangled in a factory accident, would come back from the dead.

What has always made King so effective as a storyteller is his instinct for subtly exploiting the unconscious hostility and consequent guilt that men and women feel in the routine of living with each other and raising their children. And what works particularly well for him in this latest of his fictional nightmares is the way old Judd Crandall seems to be offering a clue to Louis Creed.

So "Pet Sematary" seems, after all, the book that scared even its creator. And, sure enough, the dust jacket copy confirms it, announcing that Stephen King found his story "so horrifying that he was for a time unwilling to finish writing it." One can sympathize with his feelings, but one also has to suspect he ran into a technical problem — that is, how to sustain the terror of the story without switching its point of view.

Yet the illusion of "Pet Sematary" is never seriously dispelled. Once again, as I edged myself nervously toward the climax of one of his thrillers, I found myself considering what wonders Stephen King could accomplish if he would only put his storytelling talents to serious use. And then I had to ask myself: if King's aim in writing "Pet Sematary" was not entirely serious by some standard that I was vaguely invoking, then why, somebody please tell me, was I holding on to his book so hard that my knuckles had begun to turn white?

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EXPERTS would have no trouble with the diagramed deal, but it might confuse some novices. An expert would know at once that his three no-trump contract is unbeatable, barring an unlikely combination of circumstances. The Stayman auction gives West a little information to guide his opening lead. North-South presumably do not have an eight-card major-suit fit, but they may have a good fit in either minor. So West can be expected to lead his more promising major.

West finds the only lead to trouble South in a small spade. The queen must be played from dummy, and declarer will find where the ace is. If West holds the ace, the queen wins in dummy and East becomes the danger hand. South plays the diamond king and then finesses, with nine safe tricks if West produces the queen.

If East captures the spade queen with the ace, he will persevere with the suit. South holds up his king until the third round and uncovers a 6-2 break. When he wins the third round, he must try to judge which opponent, if any, has two more spades to cash. The obvious candidate is West, for it is not likely that he has led a three-card suit. But South may get a clue if he watches the spots carefully. If West routinely parts with the spade three, it will be clear that he began with five. Then South will cash the diamond ace and run the jack with confidence. So West should play the J-9 or J-8 on the second and third

tricks, and South still has some worrying to do. He fails only if he misguesses when East has three or five spades including the ace, and the defense succeeds in concealing the distribution.

NORTH				EAST			
♠	Q	7	6	♠	A	10	9
♥	A	7	6	♥	K	8	5
♦	K	8	3	♦	A	10	7
♣	A	10	9	♣	K	8	5
SOUTH (D)				WEST			
♠	K	5	4	♠	Q	10	8
♥	A	10	9	♥	K	8	5
♦	K	8	3	♦	A	10	7
♣	A	10	9	♣	K	8	5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South 1NT, West 2♦, South 2♠, West 3♠, South 3NT, West 3NT.

West led the spade five.

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	H	L	F		H	L	F
Algeria	22	12	10	Bangkok	22	12	10
Athens	22	12	10	Beijing	22	12	10
Amsterdam	22	12	10	Bombay	22	12	10
Berlin	22	12	10	Buenos Aires	22	12	10
Bombay	22	12	10	Calcutta	22	12	10
Buenos Aires	22	12	10	Caracas	22	12	10
Calcutta	22	12	10	Cebu	22	12	10
Caracas	22	12	10	Colon	22	12	10
Cebu	22	12	10	Dakar	22	12	10
Colon	22	12	10	Delhi	22	12	10
Dakar	22	12	10	Dhaka	22	12	10
Delhi	22	12	10	Disseburg	22	12	10
Disseburg	22	12	10	Frankfurt	22	12	10
Frankfurt	22	12	10	Geneva	22	12	10
Geneva	22	12	10	Helsinki	22	12	10
Helsinki	22	12	10	Istanbul	22	12	10
Istanbul	22	12	10	Las Vegas	22	12	10
Las Vegas	22	12	10	Lima	22	12	10</







## LANGUAGE

## Reviving Huggermugger

By William Safire  
WASHINGTON — In a column criticizing the concessions made to the Syrians in recent Lebanese negotiations by the then-ambassador Robert McFarlane, now national security adviser, Joseph Kraft wrote: "For an American presidential emissary to be deeply engaged in such huggermugger is at best undignified."

Huggermugger is not, as some modern urbanites might think, the name of an amorous thief. Nor is it slang. Huggermugger is a glorious Standard English word: as a noun, sometimes appearing as huggermugger, it means "secrecy" or "confusion"; as an adjective, it sometimes means "jumbled," but usually means "secretive" with a connotation of "duplicitous." Here's how Shakespeare used it in "Hamlet": As Claudius considers the problems surrounding him and the mistakes that have been made, he tells Gertrude of "the people muddled, / Thick and unwholesome in [their] thoughts and whispers / For good Polonius' death; / And we have done but greenly / In huggermugger to inter him."

This word was very big four centuries ago and deserves a revival. It comes from *hoker-moker*, a reduplication of the Middle English *mokeren*, "to conceal," and should not be confused with *higgledy-piggledy*, which is "scatterbrained," or with *skulduggery*, which is "trickery."

Despite what most dictionaries say, never hyphenate huggermugger. When a word sneaks into it through four centuries, it deserves to eject its hyphen. Consider another old word churned up by the conflict in Lebanon: *hardscrabble*.

Thomas L. Friedman of the New York Times wrote from Beirut of "an Israeli soldier standing watch on a hardscrabble hillside." This is an Americanism, first spotted in the report of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804: "Got on our way at hard scrabble Perian." In that early usage, the words meant a barren place, where it was hard to make a livelihood. In "Moby Dick," Herman Melville extended the use to mean "vigorous effort under great stress"; the author joined the words to make a compound adjective: "While taking that hard-scrabble scramble upon the dead whale's back."

Now it is one word, which I use without a hyphen in veneration of its venerability, with a silent salute to Melville. The adjective today means "grudgingly yielding a living."

JOHN J. LOUIS, U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James's was replaced recently. In wishing the outgoing envoy a fond farewell, President Ronald Reagan wrote: "The alliance today between the United States and Great Britain is undiminished and for that you are in no small part responsible."

Adamantine is not what you would call a typical Reagan word; it is not a word bandied about at the White House Mess, either. The word means "firm, unyielding," from the Greek words for "not to subdue." The best political use of *adamantine* was Winston Churchill's oxymoronic blast at an irresolute politician as "adamant for drift." However, I can find no recent diplomatic use of *adamantine*; some writer must have asked, "What's a good word for 'too tough to break'?" And out went the presidential letter with *adamantine*.

IN looking for a word that would describe an individual who hated men," writes Dr. Warren Gunther, professor of pediatrics at the University of Washington, "I found none. Comparable words include *misogynist* for those who hate women and *misandrist* for those who hate men." Dr. Gunther suggests a new word for what he believes to be an unlabeled idea: *misandromist*, using the Greek root for "man."

He's not the only one. At the City University of New York, Charlotte Alexander, teaching "Women in Literature," wrote *misogyny* on her blackboard for the hatred of women, and then — lo! — she put what she thought was a coinage for the opposite: *misandry*, *misandrous*, etc.

Good thinking, but no coinage cigar. *Misandry*, from the Greek *misandros* for "hating men," is in the 1961 Merriam-Webster New International Dictionary, and the Oxford Dictionary Supplement took it to 1946.

What's wrong with good, old-fashioned *man-hater*?  
New York Times Service

## Counsel From First Fulbright Scholar

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON — He laughs and calls himself "an old fogey." At his cluttered desk, he squints at a sheet of paper and reads and mumbles: "I don't have my best glasses for reading. Getting old and blind, lucky to be here."

"I was 78 in April," says J.W. Fulbright. "Don't you think I justify calling myself an old fogey?" If young congressmen still invite him to Capitol Hill for lunch, if foreign diplomats still visit his small office in downtown Washington, Fulbright professes amazement. "I guess people want to hear an old man reflect about the past," he says.

Not quite. Although he left Congress on the last day of 1974 after 30 years in the Senate, Fulbright remains the same shrewdly observant foreign policy specialist that made him for 15 years one of the most powerful chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committee and a dominant intellectual force in Congress.

He is gloomy about relations with the Soviet Union in the aftermath of the Korean Airline tragedy, and says with sadness, even dismay, that U.S. foreign policy remains perennially stamped by a "macho" and "John Wayne" approach.

"We are such a young country," he says, slumping in his chair and placing a cigarette in the center of his lips. "We feel we're the good guys. Every contest with the Russians we've got to win. There's no thought that you compromise. We have this football mentality. Win, win, win."

In retrospect, he says, Dwight D. Eisenhower was probably the most effective president in the last 30 years. Richard M. Nixon should be praised for struggling vainly to reach some accommodation with the Russians and Lyndon B. Johnson was equally tragic and fascinating.

"He had great personal power, great dedication to the job and I think of him as very tragic," said Fulbright, seated in his office two blocks from the White House at the law firm of Hogan & Hartson.

"There was a shyness about



"Old fogey" Fulbright in his Washington office

Johnson that was unexpected," said Fulbright. "He was very sensitive that he had little formal education, little experience outside American politics. I was with him once when he was vice president and we went to a NATO meeting in Paris. He had never been to Paris before. He was very shy, very conscious of the fact that he didn't speak French. He didn't want to go out. He asked my wife to shop for his wife."

It was Fulbright's break with Lyndon Johnson in 1965 over the Vietnam War, while the Arkansas Democrat was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that remains probably the most publicized moment of the senator's long congressional career. But there were other moments that made Fulbright one of the Senate's titans.

As the first Rhodes Scholar to serve in the Senate, Fulbright was the man who introduced the congressional resolution that led to the creation of the United Nations. He spurred the exchanges of students between the United States and nations abroad in what is called Fulbright scholarships. He was an early and forceful opponent of McCarthyism.

On a more controversial note, Fulbright's consistent opposition

to Israel's policies once led former prime minister Golda Meir to say that he had never said a good word about Israel. And Fulbright himself has been embarrassed by his past opposition in the 1950s to legislation supporting civil rights.

Following his primary loss in 1974 to Dale L. Bumpers, Fulbright joined his current law firm. "I'm an old man now," he says, smiling. "I'm an old man of counsel."

Plane flights abroad disagree with him now, and he spends the bulk of his time reading, lecturing, speaking to associates in the firm, and lifting the telephone to chat with his network of friends and former Fulbright students in Washington and abroad.

What depresses him, he says, is the sorry state of U.S.-Soviet relations. "There is a kind of paranoia on our part about the Russians, about communism," he says. "I remember talking to Khrushchev when he came here. He pointed to a mole on his face. He said, 'I may not like this mole, but I've learned to live with it.'"

"What Khrushchev was actually saying to me was, in effect, that the United States may not like the Russians but we have to recognize their legitimacy," said Ful-

bright. "And we seem unable to do that. We seem unable to understand their history and culture. We have this tremendous lack of knowledge about them, about why they're so sensitive about their borders, so difficult to deal with. We refuse to accept the idea that we can't dominate them."

Asked which president he respected most, Fulbright replied: "My respect for Eisenhower grows almost daily. There wasn't this machismo factor like Kennedy and Johnson and Reagan. He refused, over great pressures from Dulles and Nixon and others, to go into Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam. He did not get us entangled in these foreign ventures. The country was economically strong. He understood foreign policy."

Nixon, the former senator said, deserves credit for trying to move toward a normalization process in the early 1970s with the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, but "hawks" in Congress, led by the late senator, Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, Washington, undermined chances of détente. It was Jackson who rallied Senate forces to block most-favored-nation trade status for the Soviet Union until the Communists permitted easier Jewish emigration.

Fulbright said it was "absurd" the way the United States selected presidents, compared with European democracies where leaders rose through ranks and developed experience within a parliamentary system.

"Here we bring in two presidents — Carter and Reagan — with no experience in the federal government," he said. "The way we pick our president is the aberration of modern times, the current one fresh out of Hollywood. Absurd! Why even these small countries in Europe like Norway or Holland or Denmark, even these countries have more experience in foreign relations."

"Of course these countries were all occupied by foreign armies. They know what war is like. This is the only country not occupied by a hostile army, except in the South, where I come from. Maybe that's why it all looks a little different for me than it does the Yankees."

LONDON POSTCARD  
An 'Orgy' of Albertiana

By Gregory Jensen

United Press International

LONDON — Spurred by Prince Philip, Britain is making up these days for a century of neglecting Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert.

A gentle orgy of Albertiana is spreading over the country. Its centerpiece is a London exhibition suggested by Philip, Greek-born husband of Queen Elizabeth II, that throws sharp focus on the role he shares with Albert — husband or consort to a constitutional monarch.

"You couldn't write a job specification for a consort," Philip told the show's sponsoring newspaper. "There isn't a blueprint for it. You just do it."

Philip's personality is the opposite of Albert's stiff, formal and overpowering manner. Philip is better liked in Britain, more independent than the versatile German prince from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha who was Victoria's first cousin. But Albert left more than the nine royal children who later occupied half of Europe's thrones.

"It is only in recent years that the full range of Prince Albert's contribution to British national life has begun to emerge," Philip says.

"He merits a volume each as architect, designer, farmer and naturalist," says Robert Rhodes James, member of parliament and author of a new Albert biography. "Few men in modern times have made such a lasting and permanent mark in such an astonishing variety of fields."

Among them, James lists popularizing the Christmas tree, reviving Cambridge University, rebuilding Buckingham Palace, founding London's Imperial College and many of the capital's great museums. The Prince Consort even gets credit for placing Landseer's sculpted lions beneath Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square.

His last official act may have kept Britain and the United States from going to war. An exhibit in the show "Prince Albert, His Life and Work," crammed like a Victorian parlor into the Royal College of Art until Jan. 22, is the "Trent Memorandum." Albert wrote this as he was dying in 1861. It advocated a soft stance toward

a naval incident early in the U.S. Civil War that outraged official Britain and could have sparked a war. The document is supplied in the last work of "the beloved Prince."

Such sentimentality has always been Albert's problem, one major reason for the century of neglect. Victoria was so desolated when he died aged 42 that she spent the next 39 years in mawkish grief.

"Who could survive that?" asks Hermione Hobhouse, the exhibition's organizer and author of a second new Albert biography. She says Albert's "image was biased by this tiresome, boring, adoring wife and widow."

Eight other museum shows are planned, as well as Victorian Christmas celebrations, "Albert Weekends" and walks through "Albertopolis," the museum area of South Kensington.

It is here, in Kensington Gardens, that Albert's statue now broods on an ornate and over-glorifying memorial that many consider the worst example of Victorian excess.

The area also holds three colleges, the concert hall that bears his name and four national museums, including the Victoria and Albert, all on land Albert bought with profits from his Great Exhibition of 1851.

This, the first true world's fair, was perhaps Albert's greatest achievement. The show includes a mockup of the famed "Crystal Palace," which housed it, and reconstructs Albert's sober study with its furniture and objects, including 80 items loaned by the queen.

Philip notes that now, as in Albert's day, England's constitution strictly defines the sovereign's role but makes no place for a consort. "Nothing in particular is laid out," he says. "So the situation hasn't changed for all of us consorts."

"Albert did use his position, within the proper constitutional limits, to try and change society to try, you might put it, to improve and modernize," Prince Philip says.

"He got research done. He gave and inspired lectures on the modernization of agriculture. He encouraged the development of machines and methods in industry. This brought the monarchy much nearer the people."

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